FBIS-SOV-86-017
Monday
27 January 1986
Vol III No 017 Supp 017

Supplement

Daily Report

SOVIET UNION

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

FBIS DAILY REPORT

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Commentary on Republic Party Congresses

LD252240 Moscow TASS in English 2137 GMT 25 Jan 86

[Text] Moscow, January 25 TASS — TASS commentator Vladimir Leonidov writes:

Exactly a month has [as received] left before the opening of the 27th congress of the CPSU, which is to endorse the new edition of the Party Programme, the changes in the CPSU Rules and the Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-1990 and the period up to the end of the century.

The pre-congress report and election campaign is entering its closing stage. Congresses of the Communist Parties of the union republics have opened. Their participants are engaged in a lively and business-like discussion of the draft documents tabled for examination at the all-union forum. The Communists appraise them highly and closely link the discussion of long-term trends with the resolution of practical tasks.

The current report and election meetings are a major political event in the life of the party and the people, an important stage in the preparations for the congress. They are notable for a businesslike, frank and exacting analysis and a high activeness of the Communists. A total of 11.5 million members addressed the meetings and conferences at the level of the primary organisations alone. More than three million specific remarks and proposals have been expressed. The Communists unanimously support the CPSU's home and foreign policy, the course for accelerating socio-economic progress in the USSR.

In analysing the results of the past five-year-plan period, the delegates to the republican congresses lay emphasis on how the key problems of the development of the economy and culture, the life and work of people were practically resolved at provincial organisations.

As was pointed out, for example, at the congress of the Communists of Turkmenia, the gas-extracting and chemical industries have been developing in that Central Asian republic at a fast rate, electricity output has doubled over the five years. The construction of the fourth section of the 1,100-kilometre Karakum Canal has been completed. Large tracts of desert lands have been cultivated in the canal zone. Yet the economic development is not an aim in itself, the delegates said. It is subordinated to the main task of the CPSU and the Soviet State — further improving the well-being of the people. Turkmenia's national income has grown 16 per cent, the real per capita income has also increased. Every fifth inhabitant of the republic has moved into a new apartment.

But however impressive the achievements of the republic have been, their long-term plans are even more grandoise. Latvia, for example, intends to double its economic potential before the end of the century. In the neighbour Lithuania the atomic-power engineering and the chemical industry will develop at an accelerated rate. In Tajikistan (Soviet Central Asia) the implementation of more than 50 comprehensive scientific-technical programmes is to be started.

Each republic's socio-economic development is to be combined with their cooperation in the single economic complex of this country, the delegates to the congresses stressed. a large programme of capital construction, reconstruction and technical re-equipment in industry, perfection of the agri-industrial complex, or social transformations has been outlined in the Ukraine and Belorussia, in Kazakhstan and Moldavia, in Soviet Central Asia, the Transcaucasus and the Baltic republics. A successful implementation of that programme is an earnest of the Soviet society's further advancement towards communism.

Further on Turkmen SSR CP Congress

Niyazov Report

PM241130 Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 18 Jan 86 pp 2-4

[Report delivered by S.A. Niyazov, first secretary of the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee, on 17 January at the 23d Turkmen Communist Party Congress in the Ashkhabad House of Political Enlightenment: "Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee Report to the 23rd Turkmen Communist Party Congress. Report by Comrade S.A. Niyazov, first secretary of the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee"]

[Text] The CPSU is the Proven Vanguard of the Soviet People

Comrade delegates!

The 23d Turkmen Communist Party Congress is beginning its work on the threshold of the routine 27th CPSU Congress, which will sum up the results of the multifaceted activity of the party and the people in the 11th 5-Year Plan and will open up historic new horizons before the country.

The past years have cogently confirmed the tremendous vitality of the Leninist party's political course. Under the leadership of the CPSU, Soviet society has taken a major step in creating the material and technical base of communism, further developing socialist social relations, and molding the new man.

The CPSU's peace-loving foreign policy activity has been characterized by great activeness and purposefulness, and the international prestige and influence of the Soviet state have risen steadily. The meeting between Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and U.S. President R. Reagan in Geneva was a major political factor in international life. The meeting initiated a dialogue with the aim of securing changes for the better and lessening tension in Soviet-U.S. relations and in the world as a whole. Yesterday the whole world witnessed an all-embracing new peace initiative by our party and the Soviet land. The statement by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, contains major, principled proposals aimed at achieving a breakthrough for the better in the international arena. The Soviet Union has put forward a specific program for the total elimination of nuclear weapons throughout the world before the end of this century. At the same time ways of really solving all the other most acute problems of preserving peace have been proposed.

Pride in our beloved party, confidence in its strength and devotion to the Leninist path, and unanimous support for the statement by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee are being voiced at the working people's rallies and meetings now being held in the republic and throughout the country. The unity of the party and the people and our successes in economic and cultural building are a reliable guarantee of lasting peace.

The CPSU Central Committee April (1985) plenum, which initiated profound changes in our society, was an event of great political significance in the life of the party and the people. The efforts of the party and the whole people are aimed at solving focal questions such as the scientific and technical renewal of production, the acceleration of the rate of economic and social development, the improvement of social relations, the improvement of people's material and spiritual living conditions, the strengthening of discipline and organization, and the enhancement of the responsibility of cadres at all levels of management.

The party's general line, strategy, and tactics are reflected in the drafts of the new edition of the CPSU Program, the Basic Guidelines for economic and social development in the upcoming period, and the changes to the CPSU Statutes. These fundamental party documents, which were referred for nationwide discussion by the CPSU Central Committee October (1985) plenum, are being discussed with great interest in party organizations and labor collectives.

The party attaches fundamental importance to the continuity of its theoretical and practical aims and of its policy; and so basic propositions of the third party program that have been borne out by life are retained in the new edition of the Program.

The scale and profundity of the tasks facing the party make new, higher demands on every Communist and on the standard of all party work. These demands necessitated the introduction of appropriate changes to the CPSU Statutes. Their point is, on the one hand, to further expand intraparty democracy and develop the initiative and activeness of Communists and all party organizations, especially primary organizations, and, on the other, to enhance their responsibility for the resolution of common tasks. They serve to enhance the prestige, status, and importance of the party member, his role as political fighter and organizer of the masses, and responsibility for implementing the party's general line and directives.

The unity of program, tactical, and organizational principles makes our Marxist-Leninist party a still mightier accelerator of social progress.

As for the draft of the Basic Guidelines, it is called upon to materialize the provisions of the CPSU Program and translate them into the language of specific deeds and practical action. This document envisages on the basis of scientific and technical progress and production intensification the resolution of strategic tasks such as increasing the people's well-being, strengthening the country's economic potential, and maintaining its defense capability at the proper level.

Soviet Turkmenistan's Communists and all its working people wholly approve the political line and practical activity of the CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo and support the course that the party has adopted of achieving profound qualitative changes in all spheres of public life — economic, social, and spiritual — the course of resolutely eliminating unfavorable tendencies, shortcomings, routine in work, and everything that hampers accelerated progress. They are fully determined to make a weighty contribution to the nationwide cause.

Questions of Party Leadership of the Republic's Economic and Social Development

Comrades! In its practical activity for the republic's socioeconomic development, the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee has been guided by the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums and by the principled directives of the party Central Committee on the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee report on work to fulfill the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the 22d Turkmen Communist Party Congress.

Questions of ensuring a further improvement in Soviet people's well-being on the basis of the stable, onward development of all sectors of the national economy, the acceleration of scientific and technical progress and the transfer of the economy to an intensive path, and the improvement of work quality have been constantly examined at Central Committee plenums, party and economic aktiv meetings, and sessions of the Central Committee Bureau and Secretariat. In its work to resolve these tasks, the Central Committee has relied on party committees, primary party organizations, soviet and economic organs, the trade unions, and the Komsomol.

As a result of the selfless labor of workers, kolkhoz members, and the intelligentsia, of the all-around assistance of the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government, and of fraternal cooperation with the other union republics, growth in the Turkmen SSR's economic potential was achieved in the 11th 5-Year Plan and its contribution to the country's unified national economic complex increased.

During this period the republic celebrated the 60th anniversary of its formation and of the creation of the Turkmen Communist Party and the centennial of its voluntary joining of the Russian state. The republic was awarded a second Order of Lenin in view of this and for its successes in economic and cultural building.

In the last 5 years national income increased by almost 15 percent, and R6.4 billion of capital investments was channeled into developing the economy and culture, which is 28 percent more than in the 10th 5-Year Plan.

The volume of industrial production increased by 13.7 percent. Some R508 million more output was produced than in the 10th 5-Year Plan. Labor productivity increased by 6 percent. The targets for consumer goods production were overfulfilled.

The Energy Program is being successfully implemented in the republic. Electricity production in the 5-year plan almost doubled; more than 1 billion kilowatt-hours were generated over and

above the plan. The targets for oil and gas extraction and the production of cement, sodium sulfate, bischofite, asbestos cement, drainage pipes, and consumer goods in general were fulfilled.

A definite contribution was made to implementing the Food Program. Production of grain, cotton, vegetables, cucurbits, grapes, meat, milk, eggs, wool, and silk cocoons increased. Some R2.7 billion of capital investments were channeled into strengthening the material and technical base of the agro-industrial complex in the 11th 5-Year Plan. The average annual volume of gross output increased by almost 13 percent.

Capital construction was carried out on a large scale. Fixed capital totaling over R5 billion, or 26 percent more than in the 10th 5-Year Plan, was commissioned from state capital investments. Labor productivity increased by 13 percent.

Major new gas deposits and production capacities in the chemical, petroleum refining, light, food, and meat and dairy industries and in the power industry, the construction industry, agriculture, and other sectors were commissioned. Transport freight turnover increased by 18.5 percent.

The Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee and party obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms constantly focused their attention on implementing the social program and, above all, on solving the housing problem. Housing with a total area of almost 5 million square meters was commissioned during the 5-year plan from all sources of finance, and this made it possible to improve the housing conditions of approximately 500,000 people.

The average monthly wage of workers and employees increased by 7.8 percent and reached almost R190 in 1985. The work payment of kolkhoz members in the public sector increased by 24.6 percent and totaled R162 per month. Retail trade turnover increased by 21 percent, and the volume of consumer services to the population increased by 42 percent.

Medical services to the population improved. Science, culture and art, and public education were further developed, and the reform of general educational and vocational schools is being implemented. Cultural enlightenment institutions and the mass news and propaganda media began to work more actively.

At the same time, if one approaches the assessment of what the republic has achieved from the standpoint of the party's present demands, it must be admitted that substantial shortcomings and omissions took place in the activity of the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee and its Bureau and Secretariat to lead the republic's economic and social development.

The republic did not fulfill the 5-year plan targets for the growth rate of the volume of industrial production and labor productivity. In the last 5 years industry's fixed production capital increased by more than 52 percent; but production volume increased by only 13.7 percent as against a target of 19, and the return on capital declined. Many production capacities are only 70-80 percent utilized. Tens of millions of rubles worth of uninstalled equipment, including imported equipment, have piled up at enterprises.

The number of laggard enterprises remains considerable. In 1985, for instance, one enterprise in every five did not fulfill its delivery pledges; almost one in three did not fulfill those for reducing output prime cost; and one in six did not fulfill those for labor productivity.

Mary, Chardzhou, Ashkhabad, and Krasnovodsk Oblasts, the Ministry of Light Industry, the Ministry of the Cotton Cleaning Industry, the Ministry of Procurement, the Ministry of Local Industry, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Administration of the Fish Industry, the Krasnovodsk petroleum refinery, the Chardzhou chemical plant, and certain other enterprises failed to fulfill the 5-year plan targets.

The targets for the production of certain types of textiles, footwear and of furniture and cultural, everyday, and domestic goods were generally not fulfilled, and the proportion of output bearing the state seal of quality is not increasing. The plan for the introduction of a comprehensive quality control system was only 63-percent fulfilled, and the production of low-quality output that is not in demand among the population continues. This applies more to the enterprises of the Ministry of Light Industry, the Ministry of Local Industry, the Ministry of the Food and Meat and Dairy Industry, and the "Turkmenmebel" association.

The fuel and energy complex is an important element in the republic's economy. As noted earlier, the power and gas industries are developing at an accelerated pace, although there are also many unsolved problems in these sectors.

The situation with regard to the development of the oil industry is more complex. Despite the fulfillment of the annual plans, for two 5-year plans we have been unable to stabilize oil extraction and halt the decline in it. This is a result of the insufficient attention paid to this important sector by the Central Committee petroleum, gas, and chemical industry section (Comrade V.S. Grishchenko) and the republic's Council of Ministers. The position of the Krasnovodsk Party Obkom (Comrade Te.T. Mitrin) on this matter is also incomprehensible; it portrays the fulfillment of reduced plans as successes and has tolerated the fact that the oblast is reducing the volume of industrial production from one 5-year plan to the next. The oblast's great potential for developing the chemical and petroleum industries, agriculture, and other sectors is not being realized. We think that the correct conclusions will be drawn from this criticism.

Comrades! The CPSU Central Committee has drawn the republic party organization's attention to the substantial shortcomings in economic development and the need to make better use of available manpower. This was also mentioned in the CPSU Central Committee resolution adopted in 1979 on the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee report. A lot of time has passed, but the situation is being rectified only slowly. Rates of industrial production are low, big reserves which are available have not been brought into play, losses and nonproductive expenditure are enormous, and the sectorial structure of industry is improving only slowly. Ministry, department, enterprise, and organization leaders and party obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms have still not restructured their industrial leadership work in line with the demands of the CPSU Central Committee April and October (1985) plenums.

All this requires the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee; party obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms; and soviet and economic organs to raise the standard of leadership of industry, instill the requisite order, and increase every working person's discipline and responsibility for the work sector entrusted to him and for the end result.

The measures envisaged by the USSR Council of Ministers to further develop industry in the Turkmen SSR and improve its structure are for us fundamentally important for the further acceleration of economic development. A broad socioeconomic program for developing the republic's industry in the 12th and 13th 5-Year Plans has essentially been formulated. Its implementation is a most important duty for party, soviet, and economic organizations, Communists, and all the republic's working people.

Comrades! The leading place in the realization of the party's economic strategy belongs to capital construction, which remains a weak link in the republic's national economy. The 5-year plan plans for most indicators in this sector are not being fulfilled. Approximately R1.5 billion worth of fixed capital has not been commissioned. The republic's working people failed to receive over 450,000 square meters of housing and more than 8,300 places in preschool establishments. The plans for commissioning hospitals, health centers, and vocational and technical schools have not been fulfilled.

In the 11th 5-Year Plan production capital increased 24 percent in construction and 23 percent in the construction materials industry; but the volume of construction and installation work increased only 16 percent. Uncompleted construction is declining only slowly, and the pernicious practice of dissipating resources among numerous, sometimes unplanned, projects — some of which have become real "never-ending construction projects" — is continuing.

As a result of plan nonfulfillment, enormous material assets are lying idle in the sector. The buildup of capacities, commissioning of social and cultural facilities, and creation of jobs which are so necessary under conditions of a manpower surplus are being delayed.

The Ministries of Construction and the Construction Materials Industry (former Ministers Comrades N.V. Sheremetyev and V.I. Gladkiy) and the republic Gosstroy (C[illegible]e V.P. Kushpel), whose prime obligation is to seek the introduction of everything progressive and new into construction work, are performing badly in these matters. It cannot be said that insufficient attention is devoted to the development of this sector in the republic. Questions of improving capital construction have been examined at practically all plenums and party-economic aktivs. They were also examined in detail at the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee plenum in September 1985. However, today we have been compelled to note that no radical breakthrough has yet occurred in the improvement of capital construction. The numerous decisions have not been backed up by specific organizational and political work. A disparity between word and deed is manifestly obvious here.

For instance, in 1985 the Ashkhabad Party Gorkom (Comrade Kh.A. Akhmedov) examined questions of capital construction 11 times at bureau sessions. What were the results? Let us speak bluntly: they were lamentable. The plans for all indicators, including the commissioning of housing, schools, polyclinics, and other projects, were not fulfilled.

In their style and methods of leading sectors, Comrade V.F. Zhulenev, secretary of the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee for Industry and Construction, and a number of other party leaders exercised petty tutelage vis-a-vis the leaders of ministries, departments, enterprises, and organizations and tried to supplant them in resolving current production questions, which certainly reduced economic leaders' responsibility and initiative.

It is necessary to resolutely rectify matters in the construction complex and to ensure the fulfillment of capital construction plans in terms of all indicators, especially the commissioning of projects. Party committees must really strengthen order and discipline in construction organizations, assess their leaders' activity not on the basis of innumerable assurances but on the basis of the specific results of work, and, most importantly, resolutely tackle work with construction worker cadres, from their recruitment and retention in collectives to the creation of the necessary production and consumer service conditions for them.

Comrades! In the agricultural sphere the republic party organization's organizational and political work during the period under review was directed toward implementing the party's agrarian policy as elaborated by the 26th congress and the subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums and the tasks of the Food Program.

Each year over R530 million in capital investments was invested in this sector. Considerable resources were channeled into land reclamation construction. But the return on the invested resources is inadequate. Labor productivity is declining and agricultural crop yields are not growing. To be self-critical, it must be noted that during the 11th 5-Year Plan no marked changes took place in agriculture. This applies primarily to questions of production intensification.

Take cotton growing, the leading sector, for instance. Its indicators cannot satisfy us. Although during the 11th 5-Year Plan over 6 million metric tons of raw cotton were sold, which is almost 300,000 metric tons more than in the previous 5-year plan, the 5-year plan was nonetheless not fulfilled.

As a result of the indulgent attitude of party committees, including the Communist Party Central Committee, serious shortcomings in the utilization of land, water, manpower, and material and technical resources, techniques of cotton cultivation and harvesting, and the remuneration of cotton growers became widespread in the republic.

The 20th and 21st Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee plenums revealed serious shortcomings in agriculture's development and determined measures to increase the return on irrigated land and the sector's efficiency.

In the last year, especially in the course of implementing the

decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) plenum, the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee Bureau has taken measures to eliminate the noted shortcomings in the leadership of agriculture. And although these have by no means covered all the negative phenomena that have accumulated over the course of many years, it can be noted today that the adopted measures have produced some positive results. In 1985 a record harvest of raw cotton — 1,287,000 tons — was gathered, the enlistment of schoolchildren in agricultural work was sharply reduced, the level of mechanization of field work increased, and the struggle against cases of deception and window dressing in the performance of agricultural work intensified.

At the same time, last year Mary Oblast, 11 rayons, and over 130 farms failed to fulfill the plan for the sale of raw cotton to the state. The plans for the production of many types of agricultural output were not fulfilled, and major shortcomings still remain in the assimilation of crop rotations and the utilization of irrigated land, water, fertilizers, and equipment.

There are also many omissions in other sectors of agricultural production. The fact that the republic's farms are failing to fulfill the Food Program's targets for the production of grain, vegetables, cucurbits, grapes, and fruits can no longer be tolerated. The practice whereby certain leaders ignore the main thing in the chase after quantitative indicators and fail to provide the requisite range of output, improve its quality, and reduce its prime cost must also be condemned.

The level of land reclamation and irrigation construction is of special significance for the republic.

An urgent need has emerged to raise this work to a qualitatively new level. As a result of the poor condition of irrigation canals, the low provision of collection and drainage networks, their unsatisfactory operation and technical servicing, and the violations of procedures for irrigation and water utilization, in a number of regions of the republic, especially in Mary and Ashkhabad Oblasts, the level of the water table has risen and salinization processes have intensified, which is seriously damaging all crop farming.

In this connection more emphasis must be placed on the construction and rectification of the collection and drainage network, on the reconstruction and technical improvement of interfarm and intrafarm irrigation and land reclamation systems, on their planned servicing and repair, and on carrying out the capital leveling of old irrigated land. It is a matter of really improving our land; the process of its secondary salinization must be stopped.

Comrades! Although in the 11th 5-Year Plan the republic's livestock raisers, under the leadership of party organizations, ensured the fulfillment of the established plans for the production and purchases of the main types of output, there are still many shortcomings in this most important sector of agriculture and its development is lagging considerably behind the population's demands. During the 5-year plan per capita meat production in the republic did not increase and per capita milk production actually declined by 3 kg.

On many kolkhozes and sovkhozes livestock raising is being developed by extensive methods and livestock and poultry productivity remains low. Great reserves lie in improving the structure of the pedigree breeding herd, increasing production of young animals, and improving the work of large fattening and dairy complexes and farms to increase the breeding population of livestock.

Sheep raising has not been further developed for a long time. There are great reserves and potential in pig, poultry, and camel raising.

The success of livestock raising depends crucially on the creation of a firm feed base. Work in feed production and work to turn it into an independent sector must be stepped up in every possible way.

The existence of serious shortcomings in the sector is also explained by the fact that the stratum of Communists among the livestock raisers remains small and increased by only one percent in the period under review. Party groups have been created on only one-half of livestock units.

Party committees must improve their leadership of collectives working in livestock raising and feed production so as to ensure the constant intensification of these sectors and the widespread introduction of the achievements of science and advanced experience, financial autonomy, and the collective contract.

Political and organizational work in livestock raising must be directed toward achieving the most important goal — the accelerated development of the sector to a level ensuring that the republic's population is supplied as far as possible with locally produced food products. Plans in livestock raising must be regarded as minimum targets and must be overfulfilled.

Comrades! Questions of introducing order into the financial and economic activity of kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and other agricultural organizations are arising more acutely today than ever before in the republic.

During the 11th 5-Year Plan the return on capital in the republic's agriculture declined by 20.2 percent and labor productivity declined by 5.3 percent, yet pay increased by almost 20 percent. The profitability of grain farming, sheep raising, fruit farming, and livestock raising remains low, and on a number of farms they are actually unprofitable. However, some party committees do not pay due attention to these important questions. Insufficient use is made of the potential created by the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum in order to improve the economy of loss-making and low-profitability farms. Only 80 percent of markups on output purchase prices are utilized, and only 68 percent of budget appropriations for the construction of cultural, consumer service, and social projects are utilized.

The profitability of cotton growing is declining. One of the main reasons for this is the great expenditure of manual labor during cultivation, especially during the harvesting.

On a number of farms the principles of remuneration are violated with the knowledge of party raykoms, rayispolkoms, and, some-

times oblast organizations. As a result, overpayments of more than R40 million were made for manual cotton harvesting on the republic's kolkhozes and sovkhozes in 1984 alone. Many violations were also committed in 1985. These took place in Mary and Ashkhabad Oblasts; however, no one bore any responsibility for these violations.

Cases of overreporting, deception, and window dressing are causing serious concern. The former leaders of the "Znamya Oktyabrya" sovkhoz in Kirovskiy Rayon bought about a ton of butter from the stores and handed it in as a contribution toward the state plan for milk purchases. The former leaders of the "Leningrad" kolkhoz in Serakhskiy Rayon embarked on the same criminal path. Unfortunately, cases of overreporting of feed, overstating the amount of work performed, and failing to disclose areas sown with cotton are not isolated either.

The existing unfavorable situation in the cotton cleaning industry should be noted. It has failed to fulfill the plans in recent years; fiber output is declining; its quality is deteriorating; waste and losses of raw cotton are increasing; and overreporting and theft are rife.

This situation became possible as a result of the unsatisfactory leadership of the sector on the part of Comrade B. Khaydarov, former minister of the cotton cleaning industry, and also the absence of proper monitoring by local party committees and soviet organs.

Party committees and primary party organizations must take the most resolute measures to eradicate all negative processes and phenomena, overreporting, and window dressing; objectively and exactingly assess the situation in all sectors of agricultural production; and purposefully, consistently, and persistently implement the party's agrarian program.

The standard of the work of party committees and their secretaries to lead the agro-industrial complex and to change obsolete leadership methods, especially when it comes to supplanting the functions of soviet and economic organs, needs to be fundamentally improved. This is most applicable to Comrade R. Khudayberdiyev, secretary of Chardzhou Party Obkom, and Comrade B.A. Atayev, secretary of Tashauz Party Obkom; Comrade M.A. Charyyev, former secretary of the Communist Party Central Committee, also failed to set an example in this.

The shortcomings in agriculture are largely determined by poor work with cadres. In the 5 years the turnover in farm leaders was over 50 percent. The level of knowledge and qualification of many agricultural specialists does not accord with present demands, and the shortage of middle-level cadres is great. Only 27 percent of team leaders are specialists.

The situation with regard to cadres in the mass trades is also unsatisfactory. Farms are short of skilled tractor drivers, milking machine operators, feed shop machine operators, and artificial insemination technicians. This is despite the surplus of manpower resources in all regions of the republic.

Comrades! The successful resolution of the tasks in the countryside depends to a great extent on highly efficient work by the Gosagroprom [State Agro-Industrial Committee] and its organs at local level created by decision of the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) plenum. Their formation as new management organs is now being completed. Party committees' most important task is to ensure active work by these organs. Everything obsolete in the style and methods of their work must be resolutely discarded.

The practice of petty tutelage with regard to kolkhoz and sovkhoz leaders, especially during the carrying out of sowing and other campaigns, must be ended and they must be distracted less often by all kinds of conferences and the drawing up of superfluous papers. All the efforts of specialists, scientists, and Gosagroprom leaders must be focused on developing new techniques and advanced working methods and introducing them into practice as speedily as possible and on organizing economic methods of management and of ensuring high farm profitability.

Comrades! The fundamental question of the party's economic strategy is the cardinal acceleration of scientific and technical progress. Clear directives about this were given at the conference at the CPSU Central Committee on scientific and technical progress and in the speech there by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The statewide problem of accelerating scientific and technical progress in the republic's national economy must find specific expression for every enterprise, organization, kolkhoz, and sovkhoz, right down to every workplace.

The tremendous importance of the renewal of production potential on the basis of advanced technology can be judged from the example of the Ashkhabad cotton textile combine. Since the start of the 5-year plan, more than 850 units of new technological equipment have been introduced at the enterprise. This has enabled the collective to increase labor productivity by 42 percent without increasing the number of personnel and to increase production volume by 24 percent.

These are not isolated examples in our republic; they can also be found in the agro-industrial complex, transport, and construction. However, there are considerable shortcomings and omissions in this work in our republic. At many enterprises reconstruction and retooling are not carried out comprehensively and it takes many years to complete them. Work to mechanize labor-intensive production processes is poorly carried out, and the proportion of manual labor in industry is 38 percent and, in agriculture, 81 percent.

The leaders of ministries, departments, associations, and enterprises, especially the Gosagroprom, the Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry, the Ministry of Trade, the Ministry of Light Industry, the Ministry of Consumer Services, and others, deal poorly with questions of the retooling of production and do not show the necessary initiative and persistence in this important work. Gosplan (Comrade V.Ye. Abramov) makes miscalculations in planning programs for scientific and technical progress and still exerts only a weak influence on the implementation of the party's demands on this question.

Party obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms and primary party organizations must not only monitor the introduction of scientific and

technical progress in the national economy, but must also show initiative themselves, more thoroughly discuss and resolve urgent production and social problems, and involve republican and all-union organs in this work in a timely and skillful fashion.

It must always be remembered that the acceleration of scientific and technical progress must above all pursue the main aim of society's development — achieving high growth rates in labor productivity, the main indicator of production efficiency.

A fundamental breakthrough in this task can be achieved by strengthening the links between enterprises and organizations and academic and sectorial research institutions, reducing losses of worktime, reducing output labor-intensiveness, using progressive forms of labor organization, carrying out job certification, strengthening order, discipline, and organization everywhere, and enhancing cadres' responsibility at all levels.

Scientific and technical progress must be directed toward substantially improving the utilization of natural resources, raw materials, other materials, fuel, and energy. Thrift and the strictest economy are a most important avenue for the steady upsurge of the national economy and the main source of increase in social wealth.

A targeted comprehensive program for saving and making rational use of material and fuel and energy resources in the period through 1990 which was formulated in accordance with the decisions of the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee Bureau has been in operation in the republic since 1984. The introduction of the Ukrainian SSR's experience of saving resources and reducing materials-intensiveness by accelerating scientific and technical progress has been studied and begun. [sentence as published]

At the same time the struggle for economy and thrift has not yet become the paramount concern of all ministries, departments, and enterprises. The targets for saving heat, gasoline, lumber, and cement were not fulfilled for the 5-year plan as a whole, and work to widely introduce waste-free technologies has not been begun.

Central Committee sections, Communist Party obkoms, ministries, and departments have still not ensured that every collective has a clear economy program bolstered by specific organizational and technical measures. It is necessary to increase the demands made on economic cadres regarding the elaboration and implementation of measures for economy and thrift.

Comrades! In everything that affects people, their labor, their material well-being, and their leisure, we must be extremely attentive. This is a key political question for us.

The work of the republic leaders heading the trade, public catering, and consumer services sectors is arousing serious complaints. The 5-year plan targets for retail trade turnover were underfulfilled by the Ministry of Trade and by consumer cooperatives.

The Turkmen SSR Ministry of Consumer Services failed to meet the plans for the volume of consumer services provided. Per capita consumer services in our republic total scarcely more than R17, whereas they total approximately R40 in the country as a whole.

Enterprises and institutions of the Ministry of Trade (Comrade Ye.G. Rybalov), the Turkmen Potrebsoyuz, (former Chairman Comrade M.K. Nuryagdyyev), and the Ministry of Consumer Services (former Minister Comrade K. Khodzhamamedov) neglect the accounting of commodity and physical assets and tolerate waste, theft, swindling, deception, the giving of short weight to customers and clients, and speculation in goods that are in great demand.

The role of the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee Trade and Consumer Services Department and its chief, Comrade Yu.L. Kireyev, in eliminating these shortcomings is low.

Major shortcomings exist in the work of transport, communications enterprises, and housing and municipal services. Many party committees and local soviets do not take effective measures to improve trade and consumer and municipal services for the population. The new Central Committee must step up demands regarding the state of affairs on the leaders responsible for these sectors of work. It is especially important for ispolkom personnel to visit stores and enterprises in the services sphere more often, to use public transport, and to be fully aware of the social climate in their city, rayon, oblast, and republic.

It must be admitted that the Central Committee Bureau and Secretariat have not dealt sufficiently with the development of public health. Comrade Ye. Ovlyakuliyev, chief of the Central Committee Science and Educational Institutions Department, has displayed passiveness in resolving the questions entrusted to the section. This has resulted in serious shortcomings in medical services for the republic's population and in the development of the material base of medical institutions.

Misgivings are aroused by the state of mother and child care, the frequent outbreaks of infectious diseases, the numerous complaints and criticisms about the work of the clinic and polyclinic service and the inefficient work of the first aid service, the shortcomings in medical supplies. The lag in developing specialized medical institutions is great. Cases of medical personnel violating their official duty, committing abuses, and being inattentive toward patients continue to take place.

In this connection work to select and train medical cadres needs to be improved considerably. Party and soviet organs must focus efforts on further strengthening the material base for the protection of the people's health, unconditionally fulfilling the plans for the construction of hospitals, polyclinics, and other medical institutions, and on developing dispensary methods of service and specialized medical assistance. Additional measures to improve mother and child care and sanitary standards in the everyday life of every family and every collective must be elaborated.

Comrades! Definite work to further improve the system of public education and young people's vocational training is being carried out in the republic. Each year more than 30,000 secondary school graduates start work in production. Some 40 percent of worker cadres are now trained in the republic's vocational and technical

schools and also in RSFSR vocational and technical schools. This practice must be continued and developed.

When assessing party committees' work to mold the republic's new worker cadres, the insufficient attention they pay to the situation in the State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education and in vocational and technical schools themselves should be noted. The problem of staffing the schools with skilled engineering teaching cadres and of retaining the young workers in labor collectives remains extremely acute. Each year about 30 percent of vocational and technical school graduates do not go to their assigned places. The reason for this is that many economic leaders do not create proper working and living conditions for them. At the same time serious omissions in the education of young people both in educational establishments and in the family also have an effect here.

Party committees must take resolute measures to eliminate these shortcomings, and the training of worker cadres must be specially monitored.

Almost 2 years have passed since school reform was adopted, but the Ministry of Education (Comrade M. Aliyeva), the State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education (Comrade N. Bayramsakhatov), and local party committees have not restructured their work in this direction. Work with the leaders of schools and vocational and technical schools, among whom there are still many unenterprising people with poor professional training, is badly organized.

The standard of educational work is still low and their training material base remains weak in many schools and vocational and technical schools. At the same time, the resources allocated for the construction of schools and vocational and technical schools are not fully assimilated.

During the period under review, the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee repeatedly discussed questions and took appropriate measures to satisfy working people's growing desire to have a perfect command of the Russian language, but this work is still being carried out only slowly. The Turkmen SSR Council of Ministers and local party and soviet organs must take additional measures to create in rayons schools that teach in the Russian language and to provide them with cadres.

There are also many shortcomings and unsolved questions in the work of higher and secondary specialized educational establishments. The close unity of students' and pupils' theoretical instruction, practical training, and communist education is still not being fully ensured. Considerable numbers of students graduating from these educational establishments have only mediocre knowledge and do not work in their specialized field.

These shortcomings largely result from the low standard of work to improve the quality of science teachers and lecturer cadres, to improve their skill, and to improve all aspects of the activity of VUZes and secondary specialized educational establishments. There are many cases of people being hired for teaching work from motives of local favoritism, protectionism, and kinship.

Questions of the correct planning, training, and distribution of specialists and of their utilization and retention in production to suit the needs of sectors of the national economy also require serious attention.

Science is also faced with serious tasks today. However, scientists' studies and developments take little account of the specific needs of developing the republic's national economy. Many of them are poorly carried out, find no application in practice, and fail to have the proper influence on increasing the efficiency of social production and on the republic's social development.

There is a lack of scientifically substantiated proposals and recommendations on urgent problems such as improving the utilization of manpower, fuel and energy, mineral and raw material, and water resources and increasing the level of mechanization and automation of industrial and agricultural production, soil fertility, and livestock productivity. In recent years the problem of renewing varieties of cotton, especially fine-fiber varieties, has sharply intensified. The Ash-25 variety has been in use for over a decade now, is contaminated with weeds, and has a number of defects; but there is still no proper replacement for it.

The proportion of expenditure on research directly linked with scientific and technical progress is now only 34.5 percent for the republic and even less for the Turkmen SSR Academy of Sciences. the leadership of the Turkmen SSR Academy of Sciences displays total helplessness in the development of its science and production base; and the republic's construction workers, with the connivance of the relevant Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee departments and the Turkmen SSR Council of Ministers, openly thwart even the miserly capital investment plans envisaged for the Academy of Sciences. This situation must finally be rectified.

The planning and coordination of research work require close attention. Technically oriented research of practical value must be expanded; a fundamental improvement in the introduction of scientific developments into production must be ensured; and the collaboration among academic, VUZ, and sectorial science must be consistently strengthened. This kind of approach is lacking today in the work of the Turkmen SSR Academy of Sciences and of its president, Comrade A.G. Babayev, personally.

The front line of the struggle to accelerate scientific and technical progress in the national economy is science. Demands must be made on it, and we are acting correctly in doing so; but at the same time party committees must give more help to science so that scientists can resolve the tasks facing them more vigorously and more successfully.

Questions of Ideological and Political Education Work and the Activation of the Human Factor

Comrade delegates! Major and responsible tasks of working people's communist education set by the 26th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) and April (1985) plenums were solved during the period under review.

Ways to improve ideological work were constantly examined at Central Committee plenums, party aktiv meetings, Bureau and

Secretariat sessions, and in Central Committee departments. The condition of Marxist-Leninist education and mass political work among different categories of the population was analyzed, and individual regions elaborated and implemented measures to combat negative phenomena. Work with ideological cadres was at the focus of attention.

Party committees persistently strove to implement the unity of ideological and political, labor, and moral education and to improve the coordination between means of ideological influence. Integrated political days, rural rallies, question and answer evenings, open letter days, and tours of labor collectives and citizens' places of residence by information and propaganda groups have become firmly established in party committees' practice. Speeches by leading party, soviet, and economic workers to working people are more widely practiced.

Socialist competition between cotton growers from Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Azerbaijan, and Tajikistan and with cities, rayons, and many labor collectives from other fraternal republics exerts a powerful influence on working people's education in the spirit of patriotism and the friendship of peoples.

However, the level of ideological education and mass political work generally does still not fully match up to party demands and today's tasks. By no means everything has been done to eliminate formalism, verbiage, and detachment from practice in ideological work. These shortcomings, for example, are typical of the work by party organizations in the city of Mary and in Karabekaulskiy, Leninskiy, Tedzhenskiy, and Kizyl-Atrekskiy Rayons. Many party organizations have still not abandoned the practice of assessing the efficiency of political and economic study on the basis of its formal aspects. And yet the main point — the content of study, its fruitfulness and practical orientation, the activeness of the audience, and the competence and skill of propagandists — is often overlooked.

There are numerous omissions in the political information provided to the population in Sayatskiy, Kalininskiy, Geok-Tepinskiy, Maryyskiy, Kazandzhikskiy, and several other rayons. Information sessions are held extremely rarely in smaller labor collectives and remote population centers. Over the last 2 years Kushkinskiy Raykom First Secretary Comrade A. Khummedov and rayispolkom Chairman Comrade N. Ashirov did not pay a single visit to the rayon's schools. They lose sight of many questions concerning people's education and the activity of schools' primary party organizations.

Integrated political days in a number of rayons and cities have become ordinary lectures, often of poor quality. Party committees must eradicate this practice. What is needed today are detailed, frank, confidential, and profoundly meaningful conversations and meetings and speeches by leaders among the working people.

The serious shortcomings and omissions existing in propaganda and mass political work are explained by the fact that local party committees, the Propaganda and Agitation Department, and its chief, Comrade R. Karayev, are passive in their work and poorly organize the fulfillment of party decisions on ideological questions.

Party committees, and primarily the republican Communist Party Central Committee, must seriously improve their leadership of the press and particularly of publishing and printing work, show greater concern for the creative growth of journalists, actively support socially significant articles, and accelerate the development of the material and technical base of television, radio broadcasting, and publishing.

Recently *PRAVDA* and other central and republican newspapers have rightly criticized certain socioeconomic questions of the republic's development. They have helped to eliminate existing shortcomings and improve work.

The mass news media must continue to speak out openly and in a principled fashion against shortcomings and omissions in our work. The Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee and its sections, the Council of Ministers, party committees, and economic organs must react more promptly to press criticism and must take timely measures to eliminate shortcomings.

Party committees and ideological institutions must gear all forms and means of people's education to providing ideological backing for the party's strategic line of accelerating socioeconomic development by activating the human factor. Moreover, particular attention must be paid to shaping a Marxist-Leninist world outlook, high political culture, class consciousness, and devotion to the cause of the Communist Party.

Work on the physical and military-patriotic education of the population, and of young people in particular, and on the latter's preparation for service in the country's Armed Forces, is becoming increasingly purposeful.

Nevertheless, the quality of the physical and initial military training of young people and of the training of specialists for the USSR Armed Forces is improving only slowly. It is necessary to ensure that conscripts have good general educational, physical, and psychological training; know the Russian language; and have technical knowledge. It is necessary to enhance the prestige of the military profession in the republic and to intensify the orientation of young people at school toward military specialities.

It is necessary to further strengthen and develop labor collectives' sponsorship relations with units and subunits of the Red Banner Turkestan Military District and Central Asian Border District, which protect our motherland's southern frontiers, and to display constant attention and concern for Great Patriotic War veterans, the families of dead servicemen, and also the families of those now on military service.

Comrades! All the best works created by the republic's literary figures and artists in the last 5 years are inseparable from the main deeds and concerns of the party and people.

While paying due tribute to the creative intelligentsia's contribution to the people's education, it must be said that books, paintings, and movies which are ideologically imperfect and fail to reach the emotions of readers, viewers, or listeners sometimes appear alongside the good works. Primitivism and, sometimes, simply bad taste, still find their way into popular music concert programs and amateur artistic activity.

These and other shortcomings in the education of ideological cadres are also the result of the fact that Central Committee Secretary Comrade M.M. Mollayev has an insufficient knowledge of the local state of affairs and does not always display great exactingness toward party committees and leaders of republican ideological institutions regarding the state of political education work.

We are entitled to expect from our literature and art workers new highly ideological works on the subjects of labor, people's heroism, patriotism, internationalism, and the fraternal friendship of the USSR peoples. We need vivid and convincing works about our contemporaries and the socialist way of life, works which reveal the hypocrisy and falsity of and expose the slander of our ideological enemies.

Attention must continue to be devoted to the efficient utilization of club institutions and libraries and to the strengthening of their material base so that they become in practice focal centers of political education work and of the organization of the population's leisure and recreation.

The party has always deemed and still deems ideological work to be the paramount obligation of every Communist and every leader. The task of party organizations is to ensure the unconditional implementation of this demand.

Comrades! The struggle to strengthen discipline and public order and to combat drunkenness and other negative phenomena intensified in the republic during the period under review and particularly after the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) plenum.

It must be noted, however, that republic law enforcement organs are still slack in performing their functions in combating hooliganism, theft, and other crimes, and do not involve the public sufficiently in this work. The Central Committee Administrative Organs Department and its chief, Comrade I. Bekiyev, fail to display due exactingness toward leaders of law enforcement organs and are slack in attempts to seriously improve their activity.

The Communist Party Central Committee has now focused its attention on strengthening administrative organs' cadres, enhancing their responsibility for the performance of their professional duty, and enhancing the role of Communists working in these organs. Communists and hundreds of Komsomol members have been specially recruited for work in law enforcement organs, and a significant proportion of leading cadres have been replaced.

At times, however, the actual law enforcement organs are extremely slow in organizing their work. The proper collaboration with other state organs, labor collectives, and public organizations is lacking. Unfortunately, many republic party committees and their leaders fail to study in depth the affairs of administrative organs and tackle them only on an ad hoc basis. This shortcoming must be corrected by the Central Committee and Communist Party obkoms.

Guiding the efforts of party and public organizations, soviets, economic organs, and labor collectives toward the strengthening of discipline and organization, active organizational work must be carried out to fulfill the party and government resolution on questions of overcoming drunkenness and alcoholism. Much is being done in this direction, but we must not be complacent about the changes that are occurring. There still are people — and quite a few of them at that — who still nurture hopes for a return to the old ways. The work that has begun must be continued persistently and consistently, enhancing the responsibility of leaders at all levels for the moral and psychological atmosphere in the collectives they head. There must be active support for collectives advocating sobriety. Sobriety means peace and harmony within the family and order at work.

Questions of Party Organizational Work

Comrade delegates! The large-scale responsible tasks set by the CPSU for the improvement of socialism demand the further enhancement of the militancy of party organizations and intensification of their influence in all spheres of social life. During the period under review, the Turkmen Communist Party strengthened ideologically and organizationally and increased numerically. Its membership now numbers more than 110,000 Communists, 27.6 percent of whom are workers and 21.7 percent of whom are kolkhoz members. This is more than on the eve of the 22nd Communist Party Congress. The placement of Communists in the national economy has improved. Most of them show themselves to be true political fighters of the party and fittingly play their vanguard role.

Shortcomings still exist, however, in the work to regulate the growth of the republic party organization's ranks and to improve its qualitative structure. A tendency toward a fall in the proportion of worker Communists has been noticeable recently in the Ashkhabad and Krasnovodsk Oblast party organizations, and their numbers have fallen in industrial and construction industry enterprises in Mary and Chardzhou Oblasts.

Undeserving, and at times even unworthy people find their way into the CPSU's ranks. Following the 22nd Communist Party Congress a number of CPSU members were expelled from its ranks for actions incompatible with the title of Communist. Some party committees tolerate a liberal attitude toward Communists who have violated the demands of the CPSU Statutes.

We must display constant concern for the purity of the party's ranks and must enhance to the utmost the role and responsibility of every Communist in the implementation of CPSU policy.

Comrades! During the period under review, the Communist Party Central Committee devoted serious attention to the enhancement of businesslike efficiency and the imparting of more specificity and a greater political orientation to all work. The Communist Party Central Committee held 24 plenums during the period under review. More attention was devoted to the activity of party obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms. Reports from them were heard more frequently at Central Committee Bureau and Secretariat sessions, and they were held more strictly responsible for the specific results of their work.

But the restructuring of the forms and methods of organizational and political work is progressing slowly. Inadequate efforts are

made to extirpate the divergence between words and deeds, and inertia and formalism are still with us. Individual workers display an inclination to resolve new tasks by old methods and to evade responsibility for the sector entrusted to them. Meanwhile, the cause of many shortcomings and omissions in the activity of the Communist Party Central Committee and local party committees is rooted primarily in defects in the style of leadership of economic and social building.

There is inadequate monitoring and verification of the execution of adopted decisions. Quite often, to the detriment of actual organizational work with people, matters boil down to the collection of large quantities of reports and information. Over the last 3 years alone, for example, the Tashauz Party Obkom (Comrade B. Atayev) heard six reports from the Leninskiy Party Raykom on various aspects of its work. But the effectiveness of the decisions that were adopted proved extremely poor because of the lack of proper organization of their execution. As a result the rayon failed to cope with the output plan for the most important types of agricultural produce and owes the state more than 17,000 metric tons of raw cotton. Many other shortcomings there have not yet been eliminated.

Communist Party Central Committee departments fail to set an example in organizing monitoring and verification of execution of decisions. Apparatus workers do not pay enough visits to the localities to study in depth the state of affairs and the causes of existing shortcomings and do not always render effective practical assistance in their elimination. We must put an end to such incompetent practices.

The role of criticism and self-criticism has been clearly downgraded in many party organizations. Quite often it takes a stereotyped form, mainly presented as suggestions and appeals. In recent times, for example, there has been essentially no personal criticism of bureaus or party committee secretaries at obkom plenums and plenums of many gorkoms and raykoms, even though there have been enough reasons for it. All this is contrary to our party's demands, and the situation must be corrected. An example here must, of course, be set by the Communist Party Central Committee.

Comrades! The improvement of the selection, placement, and education of cadres is a key issue of party work. This determines to a decisive extent the standard of leadership of all aspects of sociopolitical life.

Fulfilling the CPSU Central Committee directives, the republic's party committees have started devoting more attention to the establishment of a cadres reserve, studying in greater depth the businesslike and political qualities of workers, showing greater concern for the enhancement of their ideological, political, and professional standard, and engaging in discussions with leading cadres. All this is having a positive effect on the qualitative structure of leading cadres.

At the same time, serious shortcomings and omissions exist in work with cadres. They were discussed in detail at last year's 20th Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee plenum. Nevertheless, we are again forced to admit that too many shortcomings are still tolerated in the implementation of cadre policy. There are still instances of workers being promoted by virtue of personal loyalty, kinship, or local favoritism. This breeds nepotism, sycophancy, and careerism; creates an atmosphere of laxness and mutual protection; and gives rise to servility and irresponsibility. Ultimately it leads to failures at work and all sorts of abuses and other negative phenomena.

We must note here that shortcomings in work with cadres were tolerated by the Central Committee Bureau and former First Secretary Comrade M.G. Gapurov.

Almost half of the Communists punished in the last 2 years had occupied leading positions, and the proportion was even greater in Ashkhabad Oblast (Comrade Yu.K. Mogilevets) and Mary Oblast (Comrade Ch. Gedzhenov). B. Almazov, former first secretary of the Karabekaulskiy Party Raykom, was expelled from the party and sentenced for crude violations of the norms of party life and Soviet laws. First Secretaries S. Shadzhanov of Bakhardenskiy Party Raykom, B. Shamanov of Serakhskiy Party Raykom, B. Redzhepov of Kirovskiy Party Raykom, A. Rakhmanov of Iolotanskiy Party Raykom, A. Dzhalayev of Mary Party Gorkom, and a number of others were relieved of their duties for shortcomings in their work.

The party has always always been most exacting toward its cadres and primarily toward members of elected organs. The Central Committee is reporting back to the congress today. And we must say that not all Communists elected to its membership have justified the lofty trust placed in them.

A number of leading workers elected to the Central Committee by the 22nd Turkmen Communist Party Congress, such as former Ministers K. Khodzhamamedov, V.I. Gladkiy, S.B. Gukasov, G. Gurbanov, N.V. Sheremetyev, A. Karryyev, and a number of others have had party proceedings instituted against them during the period under review.

And what is even worse, I. Murtazakulov, former secretary of the Chardzhou Party Obkom; A. Zubrilin, former chairman of the Turkmen SSR Gossnab; A. Aleksandrov, former deputy chairman of the Krasnovodsk Oblispolkom; and R. Nazarov, former first secretary of the Dostlukskiy Party Raykom, were expelled from membership in the Central Committee and the Auditing Commission for amoral behavior and for having compromised themselves. These instances are enormously damaging to the republic party organization's prestige and its influence among the masses.

The practice of shifting cadres who have failed in their work from one leadership chair to another is inflicting grave damage to the cause. Such instances are allowed to occur by many party committees.

Errors in work with cadres are allowed to occur most frequently in places where the collectiveness of leadership is violated. The most rigorous adherence to this principle is a reliable block against subjectivism. Unfortunately, this principle is not always observed in the activity of the Central Committee Bureau and of many republic party committees. Important questions of economic and social development and cadres transfer — questions of fundamental importance, as you know — are often decided

personally by top [pervyy] leaders without taking collective opinion into account. It is necessary to strive persistently to ensure that the principle of collectiveness in leadership is applied not formalistically but consistently and fully. More energetic work on these matters must be done primarily by the Bureau, Central Committee Secretary Comrade A.I. Rachkov, and the Party Organizational Work Department (Comrade V.A. Kharkov). The first secretary of the Central Committee bears a great responsibility.

During the period under review the Communist Party Central Committee devoted more attention to the activity of primary party organizations — the party's main potential — where the lofty ideas of party policy are translated into actual actions. The network of primary party organizations expanded significantly during the period under review, and they now number about 5,000. Many of them properly play the role of political nucleus and vanguard of labor collectives and boldly strive to solve production and social tasks and to assert responsibility and reciprocal exactingness. Party organizations have become more exacting in evaluating the various misdemeanors by leading workers. There has been a significant reduction in the number of Communists in leading positions who have been punished by party committees bypassing the primary party organizations.

At the same time, some primary party organizations show inadequate concern for the creation of an atmosphere of lofty labor enthusiasm and implacability toward all negative phenomena and drunkenness in the collectives. It is, for example, difficult to describe as frontranking the primary party organizations of the labor collectives of Kirovskiy Rayon's "Znamya Oktyabrya" sovkhoz, Serakhskiy Rayon's "Leningrad" kolkhoz, Kara-Kalinskiy Rayon's consumer cooperative society, Kazandzhikskiy Rayon's "26 Bakinskikh Komissarov" sovkhoz, and the Farab cotton gin mill, where state plans are not fulfilled year in and year out and all kinds of breaches and abuses are tolerated.

Primary party organizations still make inadequate use of the statutory right vested in them to monitor management activity. Many of the commissions set up for this purpose are in actual fact inactive. Primary party organizations are slack in combating embezzlement, economic mismanagement, and other violations of Soviet laws. This is a serious deficiency in our work. Order must be imposed in this respect.

Improvement in the activity of primary party organizations in the apparatus of republic ministries and departments is slow. They fail to show the necessary concern for improving the style and methods of activity of sector headquarters staffs, strengthening executive discipline, and creating an atmosphere of lofty exactingness and a critical attitude toward the results of work in collectives. As a result many of their workers have only a scanty knowledge of the sector's development prospects, do not participate in the planning and organization of the work of their subordinate services, and are incapable of rendering skilled local assistance. This state of affairs does no credit to the Communists in leading positions at the republic's ministries and departments who are at the same time full or candidate members of the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee.

The aim must be to ensure that party organizations act energetically and purposefully in all sectors and display active concern for the accelerated development of the republic's national economy. This is one of our paramount tasks.

Comrades! This year's report and election campaign in the Turkmen Communist Party turned into a real review of the militancy of party ranks and a school for the ideological and political tempering of every Communist. It displayed with renewed force the monolithic unity and close cohesion of the republic party organization's ranks around the Leninist CPSU Central Committee and the Communists' readiness to join actively in solving the new and responsible tasks being set by the party at the present stage.

During the report and election party meetings and conference, Communists made about 24,000 critical remarks and business-like proposals to improve all aspects of economic, party organizational, ideological, and political work. Their implementation will undoubtedly have a positive effect on all sectors of economic and cultural building.

Much work has to be done to boost publicity in the work of party organizations and expand their ties with the masses. We must intensify exactingness still further, step up party monitoring of the examination of letters and other applications by citizens, and take additional measures to further enhance the quality, truthfulness, and timeliness of information.

It is necessary to exclude all manifestations of ostentation, embellishment of the true state of affairs, overemphasis of successes, and glossing over of shortcomings. The half-truths which we quite often encounter dampen people's ardor, dull responsibility and the desire to work better, and have a negative effect on our affairs.

Comrade delegates! The Central Committee has devoted due attention to questions of raising the standard of party leadership of state and public organizations. The republic's soviets have noticeably galvanized their activity over the last few years. Deputies' ties with voters have strengthened, and the latter's instructions are better implemented. Ispolkoms and their administrations and sections report more regularly to the soviets and the population. The influence of local organs of people's power on the solution of socioeconomic development questions has increased.

At the same time the standard of work of many of the republic's local soviets (Comrades B. Yazkulikov and M.G. Shmidt) are still below the requirements of life; they are slack in exercising the rights and obligations vested in them by law. Some soviets in Mary and Chardzhou Oblasts (Comrades R. Annayev and N. Achilov) fail to display the necessary initiative and persistence in seeking out reserves to improve production efficiency, increase consumer goods output, and better satisfy the population's legitimate demands.

The Ashkhabad and Krasnovodsk Oblast soviets (Comrades O. Khodzhakov and T. Babadzhanov) do not make full use of their constitutional powers to ensure the comprehensive economic and social development of their territories.

Daily assistance to and support for people's control organs is one of the responsible tasks of republic party organizations. Every people's control worker must be a model of high political and professional standards and an example of honesty and principledness in the struggle against economic mismanagement, waste, and various abuses and breaches of Soviet laws. Therefore, Comrade N.V. Makarkin, it is necessary to enhance the role and responsibility in these matters of leaders and workers from the apparatus of the republic people's control committees.

It is party organizations' duty to render the utmost assistance in improving the work of trade unions, strengthen their organs with cadres, and enhance the responsibility of Communists working in them. The Turkmen Council of Trade Unions (Comrade O. Ishankuliyeva) and republic trade union committees must strive in every way to ensure that trade union organizations penetrate into the very essence and depth of the processes and phenomena occurring in labor collectives, involve working people more widely in the management of production, and boost their sociopolitical and labor activeness.

Turkmenistan's Lenin Komsomol is the closest aide and reserve of the republic Communist Party.

Good replacements, who are proving by deeds their loyalty to party ideals, are being reared in our republic. Over 18,000 of the best Komsomol members became Communists during the period under review. They account for 70 percent of the total influx of new members into the republic party organization.

But life today makes high demands of the content of Komsomol activity and the education of young people. Particular anxiety is caused by the passiveness, instances of deviation from the norms of socialist morals and ethics, and various misdemeanors and crimes encountered among young people.

Many party committees and primary party organizations devote inadequate attention to the Komsomol and at times are slack in influencing its practical activity, which is still short of specificity, businesslike efficiency, youthful ardor, and political edge. More active and more specific assistance must be rendered to the Komsomol in eliminating shortcomings in work with young people, who must be more widely involved in practical affairs, entrusted with more, and promoted more boldly to responsible sectors of work.

And you, Comrade Ya. Gundogdyyev, must engage more energetically in eliminating the shortcomings existing in the activity of republic Komsomol organizations, evaluating in a more principled fashion misdemeanors by Komsomol workers, and improving their training, placement, and education and must set a personal example as a champion of everything that is new and progressive.

And another important question. The draft changes to the Statutes detail the fundamental principles governing party leadership of state and public organizations. Each one of them is called upon to fully perform its functions, while party leadership of their activity must be of a clearly expressed political nature. It is, moreover, important to prevent the supplanting of soviet and economic organs and to resolutely eliminate so-called "willful" methods of leadership, excessive administration, and formalism.

We will be unable to advance without the utmost broadening and deepening of socialist democracy, without creating the conditions for daily active and effective participation by working people and their collectives and organizations in the solution of questions of state and social life. This party directive must imbue our entire work on the leadership of the activity of state and public organizations.

Comrade delegates!

The CPSU Central Committee April (1985) plenum noted that Lenin's party, the party of Communists, has always marched and continues to march in the vanguard of the people. Today it is called upon to head the nationwide movement for the acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development. This demands that every party organization and every Communist join the struggle to achieve the immediate and long-term objectives.

The republic's working people will use the pace of progress and actual results as the criterion to judge the standard of party leadership of the economy and the competence of those entrusted with the management of various spheres of production and social life.

Concluding the report to the 23rd Turkmen Communist Party Congress, I would like to emphasize that its detailed discussion in a party-principled and critical fashion by delegates will help in revealing more fully all our shortcomings with a view to their speediest elimination and in clearly defining the long-term tasks. This is demanded from us by time itself, by the entire spirit of the Leninist party's preparations for its 27th congress!

Long live the CPSU, leading and directing force of our society and tested vanguard of the Soviet people!

Glory to the Turkmen Communist Party, one of the CPSU's militant detachments and true vanguard of the republic's working people!

May the USSR, our great socialist motherland and bulwark of peace and progress throughout the world, live forever and flourish through the ages!

Reportage of 18th Kirghiz CP Conference

Shortcomings Discussed

LD232318 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 23 Jan 86

[Text] Communists of Kirghizia are discussing a specific program for the performance of social and economic tasks at the

18th Congress of the republican Communist Party. A report was delivered by Masaliyev, first secretary of the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee.

It was noted that the republic has fulfilled the 11th 5-Year Plan targets for the majority of indices. Its contribution to the development of the country's unified national economy complex has grown.

But if one is to assess what has been achieved in the light of the new demands, then serious errors and flaws can be seen behind the overall figures. Public sector labor productivity wentup by only 9 percent over the 5 years, and in agriculture the figure actually went down. Delegates to the congress noted that in recent years the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee slackened its organizational and mass political work among working people, and has got carried away by conferences of many hours' duration involving a large number of people. Hundreds of decisions were adopted on economic matters, but due supervision of their fulfillment had not been exercised. Not infrequently the Bureau and Secretariat of the republican Central Committee substituted for economic bodies. Serious errors in the development of the economy were not publicized, the state of affairs in the republican party organization failed to be assessed self-critically and achievements were exaggerated. Principled criticism from below was absent at Central Committee plenums of the republican Communist Party and reproofs against secretaries, members of the bureau, and heads of Central Committee departments failed in essence to be voiced. Disclosing shortcomings, the delegates to the congress noted that the Leninist style of work with cadres was contravened in the republic. People were selected for leading posts not for their work qualities but on the basis of personal devotion and connections based on regional or family ties. As a result, an atmosphere of undemandingness and mutual protection was created and servility, toadying, and irresponsibility were generated.

In entering the 12th 5-Year Plan, we are beginning a qualitatively new stage in the development of USSR society, the delegates stressed. The republican party organization should mobilize all the labor reserves and gear them to raising the efficiency of wo[illegible] every sector and the persistent eradication of negative phenomena.

The delegates heard the report from the Auditing Commission of the Kirghiz Communist Party. The congress continues its work.

Congress Work Concluded

LD242337 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian
1600 GMT 24 Jan 86

[Text] The 18th Congress of the Communist Party of Kirghizia, which closed today, gave a fresh impulse to the work of party and economic bodies, management cadres, and labor collectives. On the final day of its work, the delegates discussed a report on the basic directions of the USSR's economic and social development for 1986-1990 and for the period up to the year 2000, which was delivered by Comrade Duysheyev, chairman of the Kirghiz SSR Council Ministers. It was noted that in the current 5-year plan it is planned to increase output of industrial production in the republic by 21-24 percent, together with an accelerated development of electric power engineering, non-ferrous metallurgy, and the light industry. Important significance is being attached to the development of the agro-industrial complex.

The congress elected Kirghiz SSR administrative bodies and the delegates to the 27th CPSU Congress. At a Kirghiz SSR Central Committee plenum which was held on 24 January, Comrade Masaliyev was elected first secretary of the Central Committee.

Reportage on 16th Moldavian CP Congress

Congress Notes Shortcomings

LD232316 Moscow Television Service in Russian
1530 GMT 23 Jan 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Congresses of the Communist Parties of Moldavia and Kirghizia opened today in Kishinev and Frunze.

In the center of attention of delegates to the 16th Congress of the Moldavia Communist Party are key problems in the development of the republic's economy and culture. In a businesslike fashion, with principled devotion to the party, and tying in the precongress documents with the solving of practical tasks, the Communists are uncovering shortcomings in party organizational and political-educational work and are concentrating their attention on ways to further improve it.

The review report by Comrade Grossu, first secretary of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee, noted that measured in terms of absolute growth of industrial and agricultural output, capital investment, state spending on measures to raise the well-being of the people, the 5-year period which has just ended, substantially exceeded all preceeding ones. At the same time, the plans for the republic's economic and social development have not been fully implemented. Industry, agriculture, transport, and the services sector developed at lower rates than planned. The planned levels for growth of the gross social product, national income, productivity of social labor, and increasing per capita real incomes were not attained. The reason for this lies in the fact that the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee, the republic's Council of Ministers, Gosplan, ministries, and departments failed to properly assess the changes in the economic situation and did not display the necessary persistence in restructuring the forms and methods of management.

All these shortcomings, it was noted in speeches, are to a certain extent linked with the fact that party work does not yet have a sufficient effect on activating the human factor. Today, delegates stressed that in order to ensure the progressive development of the national economy and the unfailing fulfillment of plans, it is necessary to concentrate all activities on accelerating scientific and technical progress and on moving branches of the economy

onto the intensive path of development.

The congress continues its work.

Draft Guidelines Discussed

LD242329 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 24 Jan 86

[Text] The all-round reaffirmation of honest and conscientious labor, the active introduction of intensive methods of management and an offensive on indifference and passiveness — that is the path to the successful solution of the tasks put forward by the party. This was noted by the delegates at the 16th Moldavian Communist Party Congress which is continuing its work.

The delegates today began discussing a report on the draft of the Basic Guidelines of the country's economic and social development which was delivered by Comrade Kalin, chairman of the Moldavian SSR Council of Ministers. The scale of the tasks, it was stated at the congress, requires new effective means and methods of solving them and a sharpened sense of irreconcilability to shortcomings.

The congress mapped out ways toward the further economic and social development of Moldavia for the 12th 5-Year Plan.

Congress Ends

LD252155 Moscow TASS in English 2022 GMT 25 Jan 86

[Text] Kishinev, January 25 TASS — The new five-year programme for the development of Moldavia provides for a further growth of the economic and scientific-technical potential, which will result in a further considerable improvement of the living standards of the people. The programme has been examined at the 16th congress of the Communists of Moldavia (a republic in the southwest of the USSR), which closed today.

The congress has examined the tasks of the Communist Party of Moldavia following from the drafts of the new edition of the CPSU Programme, the proposed changes in the CPSU Rules, the Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for the Period from 1986 to 1990.

In Moldavia the objective is to ensure a 23 per cent increase in the aggregate social product, a 27 per cent increase in the national income and a 25 per increase in labour productivity. The key industries will be machine-building, instrument-making, the light, food and power-engineering industries. The volume of machine-building for agriculture is to increase almost three times over. The programme envisages a 15 per cent increase in real per capita income.

Semen Grossu has been elected as first secretary of the Communist Party of Moldavia Central Committee.

Reportage on 20th Tajik SSR CP Congress

Congress Praises GES Builders

LD242326 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 24 Jan 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Delegates to the 20th Congress of the Tajik Communist Party are analyzing the results of the 11th 5-Year Plan and deciding on a program of action for the next few years from the position of speeding up the economic and social development of the republic.

The report-back by Comrade Makhkamov, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Tajik Communist Party, noted certain successes in the development of the republic's national economy. The forming of the South Tajik Territorial Production Complex has continued, with power generation developing at an above-average rate. The material-technical base of the agricultural complex has been appreciably strengthened.

At the same time, the republic's industry failed to fulfill the tasks of the 5-year plan with respect to rate of growth of volume of production. The output of agriculture produce lags behind the population's requirements. Builders are behind with bringing housing into use. These shortcomings, in the opinion of the delegates, are connected with the inadequate forms and methods of the party management of the economy and with insufficient demands being made on the leaders of ministries and departments and industrial and agricultural enterprises. But in those sectors where the Communists showed high responsibility for entrusted tasks, major national-economy problems were successfully solved. The excellent work of the hydraulic power station builders was cited as an example. In one 5-year plan,they have virtually completed the building of the Baypaza GES.

The speakers paid much attention to questions of selecting, educating, and deploying cadres. It was stressed that in the management of the economy, the party organizations must not let down the economic managers, but instead organize the way matters are executed and check on the progress of implementing the tasks set. Economic managers must show competence, boldness, and initiative to make effective use of the production potential. The Communists noted that not everywhere is there yet a high degree of organization, discipline, and order. The party organizations, relying on front-ranking experience, should step up their educative work in the collectives and energetically support the creative initiative of the working people.

Congress Ends

LD252259 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1125 GMT 25 Jan 86

[Text] Dushanbe, 25 Jan (TASS) — There will be a considerable increase in the economic potential of Soviet Tajikistan in the 5-year plan period which has just begun (1986-90). This was stressed at the 20th congress of the Communist Party of this

Central Asian republic with its population of over 4 million people. The congress ended today.

In the years 1986-90 production of industrial output will grow by 23-26 percent. Among priority directions are power engineering, nonferrous metallurgy, machine building, and the chemicals industry. Production of consumer goods will increase at the same pace. The program envisages a significant growth in national income as well as a further rise in the standard of living of the population of the republic.

The congress analyzed in detail the development of the republic's national economy and the tasks of the party organization arising from the draft new edition of the CPSU Program and from proposed changes in the party Statutes as well as from the Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the country for the 5-Year period and in the long term up to the end of the century.

Kakhar Makhkamov was reelected first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Tajikistan.

Reportage on 19th Lithuanian CP Congress

Congress Cites Shortcomings

LD242318 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 24 Jan 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] The strategic tasks which have been advanced by the CPSU, Comrade Grishkyavichus, first secretary of the Li thuanian Communist Party Central Committee stressed in his report, require the urgent raising of the level of party management of the economy, a change of course toward raising efficiency, an innovative approach, and initiative. A certain step in this direction has taken place during the 11th 5-Year Plan.

At the same time, the republic's Ministries of Light Industry, Construction Materials Industry, Construction, and Motor Transport and Highways were sharply criticized at the congress, as were a number of associations and enterprises, for the late introduction of production capacities and for the incomplete exploitation of those already in operation. Significant shortcomings were disclosed in the matter of the introduction into industrial production of the achievements of science and technology. A large role in the resolution of this problem is being allocated to scientific production associations.

The delegates at the congress noted that the program for the social development of the countryside had been implemented in the republic systematically and persistently. However, the rates of the intensification of production in the agro-industrial complex are still insufficient. The congress pointed to the serious shortcomings in capital construction, consumer services, trade, and other branches. Stressing the need to ensure the unity of economic, organizational, and ideological work, the delegates noted that there is much to be done in the removal of shortcomings in the education of people and in the activation of the human factor. The congress demanded that party committees resolutely reject obsolete forms and methods of work and that they restructure them in accordance with contemporary requirements.

TASS Report

LD252210 Moscow TASS in English 1940 GMT 25 Jan 86

[Text] Vilnius, January 25 TASS — The 19th congress of the Communist Party of Lithuania has closed today. The congress has made a detailed analysis of the development of the economy and discussed the objectives of the republic's party organization following from the draft new edition of the Programme of the CPSU, the proposed changes in the party Rules and the Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for five years and the perpsective up to the end of this century.

In Lithuania it is planned in this five-year plan period to ensure the whole increase in farm output, in the volume of building and assembly work and 91 per cent of industrial output through an increase in labour productivity and accelerating progress in science and technology.

Pyatras Grishkyavichus has again been elected first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Lithuania.

Reportage on 14th Lativian CP Congress

Pugo Address Cited

LD242331 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 24 Jan 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Major attention at the Latvian Communist Party Congress was devoted to questions concerning the further intensification of production, the acceleration of scientific-technological progress, the implementation of the party's social policy, and the perfection of organizational-party and ideological work. The report by Comrade Pugo, first secretary of the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee, spoke of the radical restructuring of the style, form, and methods of the party management of the economy. It was noted that a steady progressive development of the national economy has been attained in the republic. Its economic potential has grown significantly during the past 5 years. Industry has successfully fulfilled the tasks of the past 5-year plan and its socialist pledges in honor of the 27th CPSU Congress. However, the efficiency of party influence on the development of economic construction could be more significant if party committees devoted greater attention to the intensification of the economy and the intensification of demand on the part of the cadres. The adherence of a number of managers to their customary patterns and approaches which are now already obsolete has led to serious lagging behind in the Ministries of the Construction Materials Industry, of Light Industry, and of a number of departments and organizations. The delegates stressed that the responsible and complex tasks which have been set for the present 5-year plan demand bold decisions and

dynamic action. A genuinely innovative approach to the matter at hand should permeate all economic, organizational, and ideological-educational work. It should manifest itself in the final results of all links of production and administration and in every workplace.

TASS Report

LD252145 Moscow TASS in English 2058 GMT 25 Jan 86

[Text] Riga, January 25 TASS — Fundamentally new approaches to the resolution of the key problems pertaining to the accelerated development of Latvia's economy have been outlined and discussed at the 14th congress of the Communist Party of Latvia. It has made a thorough analysis of the republic's economic development, of the tasks of the party organization following from the drafts of the new edition of the CPSU Programme, the proposed changes in the CPSU Rules, the Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR from 1986 to 1990.

Higher rates for the development of Latvia's industry have been planned for the new five-year plan period. The volume of its average annual output is to be increased by 3.2 per cent. Acceleration of progress in science and technology, a strengthening of the ties of science with production have been named as the main conditions for intensification. Labour productivity in agriculture is to be increased by 22 per cent. Under the energy-saving policy it is planned to meet 70-80 per cent of the growth of the demand for energy resources through saving. Intensification of the economy, transition to new principles of management make the basis of the programme objective of doubling the republic's economic potential already by the end of this century.

Boris Pugo has been elected as first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Latvia.

Coverage of 28th Armenian CP Congress

Demirchyan Addresses Congress

LD242341 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 24 Jan 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] At the congress of the Armenian Communist Party, a report-back was ready by Comrade Demirchyan, first secretary of the Central Committee of the republic's Communist Party. He noted that the scale, profoundity, and complexity of the tasks being solved are making new exacting demands on the level of the party's management of the economy and on other aspects of life. The rate of acceleration of scientific and technical progress is still unsatisfactory. Consistent fulfillment of production plans has not become the norm for all labor collectives. In each year of the last 5-year plan, 5-7 percent of enterprises failed to meet their plans for output and sales of products.

The speaker noted that for the republic as a whole, the tasks for the sale to the state of the main agricultural crops has been fulfilled and overfulfilled. Yields increased and output of animal husbandry produce rose. But, as was stressed by the participants in the debate, work on the development of the agro-industrial complex is still not free of a narrow departmental approach. The putting into practice of the achievements of science and front ranking experience is weak.

The delegates paid much attention to questions of political work among the masses and the education of cadres. It was noted in particular that in implementing the current requirements of the party, party organizations today are tying ideological work more closely to the solution of practical problems and actual socioeconomic processes. However, not everything has been done in this field. In certain party organizations a bombastic, stereotyped approach and formalism persist in work with people. The need to step up the struggle against negative phenomena and to achieve a high degree of organization and order in each labor collective was stressed, as was the need to work for the successful fulfillment of plans and all 5-year plan obligations.

The congresses of the Communist parties of Georgia, Lithuania, Latvia, Tajikistan, and Armenia will continue their work tomorrow.

Congress Closes

LD252205 Moscow TASS in English 1949 GMT 25 Jan 86

[Text] Yerevan, January 25 TASS — The 28th congress of the Communist Party of Armenia has closed in Yerevan, the capital of Armenia, today. It has made an analysis of the development of the republic's economy, the tasks of the party organizations following from the drafts of the new edition of the CPSU Programme, the proposed changes in the CPSU Rules, the Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the country for the period from 1986 to 1990.

The branches determining progress in science and technology will develop in Armenia at priority rates. They are radioelectronics, instrument-making and precision machine-building. In machine-building, for example, the volume of output is to grow by fifty per cent over the five-year plan period. New power engineering facilities will be put on stream in the republic, the supply of natural gas from the Russian Federation will increase to meet the needs of the chemical industry, the thermal power plants and of the municipal economy.

The congress has outlined a programme for further economic and social-cultural development of Soviet Armenia.

Karen Demirchyan has been elected as first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Armenia.

Reportage on Georgian Party Congress

Patiashvili Address Cited

LD242322 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 24 Jan 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] The Communist Parties of Georgia, Lithuania, Latvia, Tajikistan, and Armenia opened their congresses today.

The report made by Comrade Patiashvili, first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, summarized the results of the activity of the republic's party organization in the last 5 years and determined paths for the further expansion of democracy, the strengthening of discipline, and the raising of the vanguard role of Communists. The importance of perfecting work which is directed toward the better combination of all-state, branch, and local interests was stressed. A model for the administration of an agro-industrial complex has been developed in the republic — one of the first in the country. The formation of a new organizational structure is to be accelerated, and the responsibility of rayon agroindustrial association managers and of local party and administrative organs is to be raised in order to achieve a sharp increase in the yield of the agrarian sector of the economy.

The delegates revealed omissions in economic activity: In particular, an alarming situation has arisen in the sphere of fuel and energy. The state of capital construction evokes dissatisfaction. During the past 5 years 140,000 families have moved into new apartments. However, the question of the quality of residential construction still remains very acute.

Speakers put forward proposals on perfecting the system of selection, education, and placing of cadres and on ensuring the close link between the organizational, ideological-educational, and economic activity in all party links. Delegates at the congress gave a thorough evaluation of instances of the misuse of their position by certain leading workers. It was stressed that conscious discipline on the part of every party member is a reliable precondition for the further improvement of the moral-psychological climate in the republic and for the acceleration of the rates of its socioeconomic development.

TASS Report

LD252151 Moscow TASS in English 2053 GMT 25 Jan 86

[Text] Tbilisi, January 25 TASS — Labour productivity in Georgia is to double by the year of 2000. This will ensure almost the whole increase in national income. This is one of the main objectives outlined at the 27th congress of the Communist Party of Georgia, which closed today. In setting this aim, the Communists are planning a further perfection of the organization of work, implementation of a comprehensive programme for accelerating progress in science and technology.

The congress has given a detailed analysis of the economic development of the republic and discussed the tasks of the party organization following from the drafts of the new edition of the CPSU Programme, the proposed changes in the party's Rules and the Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for the new five-year plan period and the prospect of up to the end of this century.

The 46-year-old Dzhumber Patiashvili has been elected as first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia.

Vlasov Appointed New Internal Affairs Minister

IZVESTIYA Announcement

PM251601 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Jan 86 Morning Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "At the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium"]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has appointed Comrade Aleksandr Vladimirovich Vlasov USSR minister of internal affairs.

Vlasov Profiled

PM251619 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Jan 86 Morning Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "Aleksandr Vladimirovich Vlasov"]

[Text] A.V. Vlasov, born in 1932, a Russian, has been a CPSU member since 1956 and has higher education. He began his career as a mining foreman. Later he was in Komsomol, soviet, and party work. He was first secretary of the Irkutsk Komsomol Obkom, first deputy chairman of the Irkutsk Oblispolkom, and second secretary of the Yakutsk Party Obkom.

He worked for 3 years as a CPSU Central Committee inspector and for about 9 years as first secretary of the Checheno-Ingush CPSU Obkom. Since 1984 he has been first secretary of the Rostov Party Obkom. He is a CPSU Central Committee member and USSR Supreme Soviet deputy.

Fedorchuk Reassigned

PM251625 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Jan 86 First Edition p 3

[Unattributed report under general heading: "At USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium"]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has relieved Comrade Vitaliy Vasilyevich Fedorchuk of his duties as USSR minister of internal affairs in connection with his reassignment.

Supreme Soviet Replaces Minister of Construction

LD241654 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 24 Jan 86

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has appointed Vladimir Ivanovich Reshetilov as USSR minister of construction. The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has released Georgiy Arkadyevich Karavayev from his duties as USSR minister of construction in connection with his retirement on persion.

Kovalev Noted as Yaroslavl Gorkom First Secretary

PM221610 [Editorial Report] Moscow *SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA* in Russian on 22 Jan 85 carries on page 2 under the headline "Time Demands Changes; Yaroslavl Oblast Party Conference" a 1,300-word own correspondent I. Klimenko report which identifies V. Kovalev as "first secretary of Yaroslavl Party Gorkom."

Belorussian SSR Personnel Changes Reported

Minister Appointed

WA241831 [Editorial Report] Minsk *SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA* in Russian 13 December 85 on page 1 reports the decision Belorussian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium appointing Yegor Fedorovich Sukhorov, first deputy chairman of the Belorussian SSR agro-industrial committee, minister of the Belorussian SSR. The Presidium released Aleksandr Ivanovich Sloboda from his post of deputy chairman of the Belorussian SSR People's Control Committee in connection with his retirement. He was replaced, as deputy chairman of the Belorussian SSR People's Control Committee, by Eduard Ivanovich Nagotko.

Chairman State Planning Committee

WA241841 [Editorial Report] Minsk *SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA* in Russian 27 December 85 on page 1 carries a report that the Presidium of the Belorussian SSR Supreme Soviet appointed Vyacheslav Frantsevich Kebich deputy chairman of the Belorussian SSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the Belorussian SSR State Planning Committee.

V.F. Kebich was born in 1936 in Belorussia. He became a member of the Communist Party in 1962. In 1958 he was graduated from the Belorussian Polytechnic Institute and in 1984 from the Minsk Higher Party School. He began his career as a senior engineer-technologist, subsequently becoming section head of a plant and, later, deputy chief engineer of the Minsk transfer machines plant. From 1973, he was chief director of the Minsk machinetool plant imeni S.M. Kirov and in 1978 he became the general director of the drawing and cutting tools production association imeni S.M. Kirov. V.F. Kebich's party work since 1980 includes: second secretary of the Minsk Party Gorkom; head of the Heavy Industry Division of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee; and, second secretary of the Minsk Party Obkom since 1984. He is a candidate member of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee and a deputy in the Belorussian SSR Supreme Soviet.

Gomel Party Obkom Secretaries

WA241856 [Editorial Report] Minsk *SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA* in Russian 29 December 85 on page 2 reports that, at an organizational plenum of the Gomel Obkom, A.S. Kamay was elected first secretary of the Gomel Party Obkom. V.A. Sanchukovskiy was elected second secretary.

Central Statistical Administration Reports 1985 Economic Performance

PM261740 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Jan 86 First Edition pp 1-2

[USSR Central Statistical Administration report: "Major New Step in Developing the Economy. On the Results of the Fulfillment of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR in 1985"]

[Text] The Soviet Union's working people, fulfilling the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum and developing socialist competition for a fitting greeting of the 27th CPSU Congress, overcame the lag that was allowed to occur at the start of the year and secured an increase in the social production growth rate and an improvement in the qualitative indicators of work. The people's well-being increased.

The main results of the country's economic and social development last year are characterized by the following figures:

	1985 as percentage of 1984
National income used for consumption and accumulation	103.1
Industrial output, total	103.9
including:	
production of means of production	103.9
production of consumer goods	103.9
Agricultural output	100
Freight turnover on all types of transport	101.6
Commissioning of fixed capital	100.7
Capital investment	103
Number of workers and employees	100.6
Labor productivity:	
in industry	103.5
in agriculture (social production)	101.4
in construction	102.3
in railroad transport	103.0
Profits in the national economy	105.8
Per capita real incomes	102.5
Wages fund in the national economy	103.4
Average money wages of workers and employees	102.8
Kolkhoz members' remuneration in kolkhoz public-sector farming	103.6
Payments and benefits to the population from social consumption funds:	
in all	104.1
per capita	103.1
Retail trade turnover in state and cooperative trade	104.2
Volume of consumer service sales to the population	106.1
Total area of housing commissioned	100.5
Foreign trade turnover	101

National income used for consumption and accumulation totaled R567 billion (in actual prices).

Industrial output reached R808 billion; agricultural output reached R208 billion (in 1983 prices). Fixed capital totaling more than R171 billion was commissioned.

A number of major measures aimed at accelerating the transfer of the economy to a footing of intensive development were implemented.

The growth rate of social labor productivity increased. labor productivity growth accounted for 96 percent of the increase in national income. The materials-intensiveness of the social product declined, which produced savings of raw and other materials, fuel, energy, and other objects of labor totaling R3 billion. The energy-intensiveness of national income decreased by 1 percent and its metal-intensiveness by 2.4 percent. Almost half of the increase in the national economy's requirements for fuel and energy was obtained by means of savings of them, and the corresponding figure for rolled ferrous metals was over 40 percent.

The average annual number of workers and employees was 117.5 million and that of kolkhoz members (public-sector farming) was 12.8 million.

As in previous years, full employment of the able-bodied population was ensured. Last year was marked by great labor activeness on

the part of production collectives. Progressive forms of labor organization and incentives were further disseminated. Losses of worktime were reduced and cadre turnover decreased.

The improvement of the management of the national economy continued. New methods of economic management in industry, agriculture, transport, communications, and consumer services were more widely disseminated. A restructuring of the management system of the machine building and agro-industrial complexes was begun.

Notwithstanding the positive results of the development of the national economy as a whole, a number of sectors lagged seriously behind the plan targets, mainly because of their slow transition to intensive methods of economic management and inadequate standards of organizational work.

Foreign trade turnover totaled R141 billion. The program for production specialization and sharing between the USSR and the CEMA countries was consistently implemented on the basis of multilateral and bilateral agreements. Mutually advantageous economic and technical cooperation with foreign countries expanded. In 1985 the Soviet Union helped construct over 770 industrial enterprises and other projects abroad.

I. Scientific and Technical Progress

Measures were implemented to accelerate scientific and technical progress. Fourteen scientific discoveries were registered and more than 23,000 inventions and 4 million rationalization proposals were utilized. The number of scientific personnel was approximately around 1.5 million. Implementation of the most important programs to create and apply highly efficient equipment and technology continued. Joint research was carried out with the CEMA countries and a comprehensive program for scientific and technical progress through the year 2000 was elaborated.

The technical standard of production and of the output produced improved.

The scale of the retooling and reconstruction of existing enterprises increased. Capital investment for these purposes reached 37 percent of the total volume of capital investment in production construction, an increase of 7 percent compared with 1984. The bulk of the increase in capacities for the production of iron ore concentrate, steam turbines, chemical equipment and spare parts, and lacquers and paints was secured by means of these funds.

In industry production of 4,000 types of output was assimilated and begun. Some 3,600 samples of new types of machines, equipment, apparatus, instruments, and means of automation were created. About 8,000 sections, shops, and production units were comprehensively mechanized or automated, and over 11,000 mechanized flow, automatic, and rotary lines and over 13,000 industrial robots were installed. Also, 775 automated industrial process control systems were created.

The utilization of metal-saving industrial processes expanded in machine building. Precisely 193 flexible automated production systems were introduced. The production of new metalworking equipment with digital program control and of modular automated steam generator units for the petroleum industry was assimilated. Units for the plasma spraying of powder coatings with improved technical and economic indicators, laser units for working metals, and mainline electric locomotives adapted for northern conditions were manufactured. The series production of complete sets of equipment for flexible automated metalworking sections was organized and the production of microcomputers and minicomputers with improved performance parameters was expanded. The unit capacity and productivity of a number of machines and items of equipment increased.

In the fuel and energy complex the nuclear power industry, open-cut coal mining, and oil extraction using progressive methods of bed stimulation were developed at an accelerated pace.

In ferrous metallurgy the production of economical types of metal output — cold-rolled sheet and steel ribbon, high-precision shaped steel sections, rolled products made from low-alloy steel, and heat-treated rolled products — increased. The production of cast billets from continuous-casting machines, electric steel and steel deoxidized outside the furnace and also treated in the ladle with inert gases increased.

In the chemical industry production of synthetic rubbers with a stereoregular structure, which can replace natural rubber in terms of their main parameters, thermoplastics, and synthetic fibers with improved consumer properties grew at preferential rates.

The production and structure of output of consumer goods improved. The introduction of machines and equipment ensuring the comprehensive utilization of agricultural raw materials continued. the first industrial series of VAZ front-wheel drive automobiles was produced. Production of better-quality light industry goods bearing the index "N," especially fashionable goods, and videocassette recorders increased; the proportion of top- and first-class radio receivers and color television sets within the total volume of the relevant consumer goods increased. The production of domestic refrigerators and freezers with improved performance characteristics was assimilated.

The proportion of industrial output in the top quality category was 16.5 percent of the total volume of production.

In annual terms the notional number of personnel released as a result of the implementation of scientific and technical measures in industry was more than 700,000, and the savings as a result of the reduction of output prime cost were about R4 billion.

The production of "Yenisey-1200" grain harvesting combines and other types of agricultural machines and implements was organized. The level of mechanization of production processes increased. about 80 percent of corn grain, two-thirds of the soybean harvest, and over 70 percent of sugar beets (industrial) came from fields cultivated using industrial techniques. Intensive techniques were used on more than one-fourth of the area sown to winter crops and spring wheat for the 1985 harvest. The transition to zonal crop farming systems ensuring an increase in land productivity continued.

In transport the length of electrified sections of railroad lines increased by 3.1 percent and the length of sections equipped with automatic block signaling and centralized traffic control increased by 1.9 percent. Shipments by heavy and long trains expanded. The average freight train weight was over 3,000 tons. A number of progressive methods of freight shipment were introduced in river transport. The proportion of freight turnover carried by diesel-engined trucks increased.

In construction technical standards were further enhanced via the expanded utilization of progressive structures and efficient materials and the introduction of advanced technology. The amount of fully prefabricated construction increased by 2.3 percent.

At the same time new equipment and technology were not assimilated fast enough in production. The technical standard and quality of many items, including consumer goods, lag behind contemporary demands. A number of ministries failed to fulfill the target for the development of science and technology.

II. Industry

The annual output sales plan was 100.3 percent fulfilled. The targets for the production of many most important types of articles were exceeded.

The total volume of industrial output increased 3.9 percent compared with 1984, as envisaged by the plan. Moreover, during the second half of the year a production increase of 4.6 percent was obtained, 1.5 times the increase in the first half of the year.

The figures for individual sectors are cited below:

	Production Volume in 1985 as Percentage of 1984
Heavy industry	105
including:	
Machine building complex	107
Sectors producing structural materials	103
of which:	
Ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy	102
Chemical and petrochemical industry	105
Timber, wood processing, and pulp and paper industry	103
Construction materials industry	102
Fuel and energy complex	101
of which:	
Power industry	104
Fuel industry	100.1
Light Industry	102
Processing sectors forming part of the agro-industrial complex	102
of which:	
Food industry	101
Meat and dairy industry	103
Fish industry	104

Higher increases were achieved by machine building and, within the fuel and energy complex, by the nuclear power industry and the gas industry. Production of cultural, everyday, and household goods was 6 percent higher than in 1984.

The industrial potential of the Sayansk, South Yakut, and Pavlodar-Ekibastuz territorial production complexes and the Kursk magnetic anomaly zone developed at an accelerated pace. Labor productivity in industry increased 3.5 percent and accounted for 90 percent of the increase in production. In industry as a whole and in the majority of ministries labor productivity growth kept ahead of the increase in average wages. The prime cost and materials-intensiveness of output were reduced and profits increased.

The fulfillment of the industrial output sales plan and the growth rates of production and labor productivity broken down by ministry are as follows:

All-Union and Union Republic Ministries and Departments	Percentage Fulfillment of 12-Month Output Sales Plan	1985 as Percentage of 1984	
		Production Volume	Labor Productivity
Power and electrification	101	104	102
Petroleum industry	96	97	94
Petroleum refining and petrochemical industry	98	100.4	100.3
Gas industry	100.6	110	107
Coal industry	101	102	102
Ferrous metallurgy	99.3	102	102
Nonferrous metallurgy	100.7	103	103
Chemical industry	99.3	104	104
Production of mineral fertilizers	98	107	104
Power machine building	102	108	108
Heavy and transport machine building	101	105	106
Electrical equipment industry	102	105	107
Chemical and petroleum machine building	102	107	107
Machine tool and tool building industry	101	107	106
Instrument making, automation equipment, and control systems	102	105	107
Automotive industry	102	105	105
Tractor and agricultural machine building	102	106	106
Machine building for animal husbandry and fodder production	102	110	110
Construction, road, and municipal machine building	102	105	106
Machine building for light and food industry and household appliances	100.6	107	107
Timber, pulp and paper, and wood processing industry	99	103	104
Construction materials industry	99	102	102
Light industry	99.8	102	103
State Agro-Industrial Committee	100.3	103	102
Fish industry	103	104	103
Grain products	103	104	103
Medical and microbiological industry	100	108	107

The industry of all the union republics was further developed. The indicators for fulfillment of the plan for output sales and growth rates (including industry under all-union jurisdiction) are as follows:

		Percentage Fulfillment of 12-Month Output Sales Plan	1985 as Percentage of 1984	
			Production Volume	Labor Productivity
RSFSR		100.4	103.6	103.5
Ukrainian SSR	100.1	103.2	103.0	
Belorussian SSR	102	106.2	105.2	
Uzbek SSR	99.7	107.3	104.5	
Kazakh SSR	100.1	104.5	103.1	

Georgian SSR	99.5	107.0	105.4
Azerbaijan SSR	100.5	105.6	104.1
Lithuanian SSR	102	104.0	103.4
Moldavian SSR	100.5	100 7	99.3
Latvian SSR	102	103.3	103.6
Kirghiz SSR	101	103.7	102.9
Tajik SSR	101	104.3	101.6
Armenian SSR	100.9	106.6	104.0
Turkmen SSR	100.7	102.0	100.7
Estonian SSR	102	102.3	102.8

In 1985 2,300 production associations and enterprises in a number of industrial ministries worked under the new economic management conditions. Contractual discipline improved in most of them. Contractual commitments were completely fulfilled by enterprises in light industry in the Belorussian, Lithuanian, and Latvian SSRs, in the food industry in the Belorussian, Latvian, and Estonian SSRs, in the meat and dairy industry in the Belorussian SSR, and in local industry in the Lithuanian SSR.

Production of the most important types of output in the country as a whole was as follows:

	Produced in 1985	1985 as Percentage of 1984
Electricity, billion kilowatt-hours	1,545	104
Oil (including gas condensate), million metric tons	595	97
Gas, billion cubic meters	643	109
Coal, million metric tons	726	102
Steel, million metric tons	155	100.2
Rolled ferrous metal products (finished), million metric tons	108	100.7
Steel pipes, million metric tons	19.3	102
Iron ore, million metric tons	248	100.2
Mineral fertilizers (in 100-percent nutrient equivalent), million metric tons	33.2	108
Chemical plant protection agents (standard units), thousand metric tons	595	103
Caustic soda, million metric tons	3.1	103
Sulfuric acid, million metric tons	26.0	103
Synthetic resins and plastics, million metric tons	5.0	104
Chemical fibers and yarns, million metric tons	1.4	99.5
Motor vehicle tires, millions	65.2	102
Synthetic detergents, million metric tons	1.2	105
Turbines, million kilowatts	21.6	101
Turbine generators, million kilowatts	13.3	97
AC electric motors, million kilowatts	54.7	102
Metal-cutting machine tools, million rubles	2,674	112
of which, with digital program control	1,068	136
Forging and pressing machines, million rubles	662	100
Program-controlled automatic manipulators (industrial robots), thousands	15.2	107
Instruments, automation equipment, and spare parts, billion rubles	4.8	105
Computer equipment and spare parts, billion rubles	4.2	113
Petroleum apparatus, million rubles	229	109
Chemical equipment and spare parts, million rubles	936	110
Industrial equipment and spare parts for the light and food industry, billion rubles	1.7	105
Tractors, million horsepower	52.8	104
Agricultural machines, billion rubles	3.7	104
Machines and equipment for livestock raising and feed production, billion rubles	2.9	110
Combines, thousands:		
grain harvesting	112	95
corn harvesting	2.5	108
Cotton harvesting machines, thousands	9.4	93
Excavators, thousands	42.6	102
Commercial lumber (excluding kolkhoz timber procurements), million trimmed cubic meters	277	99.2

Paper, million metric tons	6.0	102
of which, newsprint, billion square meters	33.3	104
Cement, million metric tons	131	100.7
Precast ferroconcrete, million cubic meters	135	102
Textiles, all types, billion square meters	12.1	102
Sewn goods, billion rubles	26.1	104
Knitted underwear and outerwear, billion items	1.7	103
Footwear, million pairs	787	103
Clocks and watches, millions	67.2	100.2
Chinaware and earthenware, million rubles	930	104
High-grade crockery (glass and crystal), billion rubles	1.2	93
Radio receivers, millions	8.8	94
Television sets, millions	9.4	104
of which, color sets	4.0	112
Refrigerators and freezers, millions	5.9	103
of which, refrigerators with a capacity of 200 liters or more	3.3	112
Washing machines, millions	5.1	112
Automobiles, millions	1.3	100.4
Motorcycles and motor scooters, millions	1.1	99.8
Furniture, billion rubles	7.9	106

The plan for the extraction of gas, coal, and metal ores and for the production of a number of nonferrous metals, motor vehicle tires, metal-cutting machine tools, industrial robots, instruments, automation equipment and computer hardware, motor vehicles, tractors, grain harvesting combines, and cotton harvesting and other agricultural machines was fulfilled.

The targets for the production of the majority of consumer goods were exceeded. Some 1.6 million items of knitted underwear and outerwear, 130,000 refrigerators, 47,000 washing machines, R170 million of furniture, and a great deal of other output were produced over and above the plan.

The plan for the extraction and primary refining of petroleum and for the production of finished rolled ferrous metal products, mineral fertilizers, synthetic resins and plastics, chemical fibers and yarns, forging and pressing machines, chemical equipment, petroleum apparatus, commercial lumber, cement, precast ferroconcrete, television sets, and certain types of textiles was not fulfilled.

Contractual commitments were not completely fulfilled. Associations and enterprises of the Ministry of the Chemical Industry, the Ministry of the Production of Mineral Fertilizers, and the Ministry of the Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry were considerably behind with fulfilling delivery commitments.

The Ministry of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry, the Ministry of the Coal Industry, the Ministry of the Chemical Industry, the Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy, the Ministry of the Production of Mineral Fertilizers, the Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry, and the Ministry of Light Industry failed to ensure the planned increases in labor productivity.

Enterprises and associations of a number of ministries and departments did not make full use of production capacities, did not fulfill the targets and socialist pledges for saving material resources, for reducing prime cost, and for accumulations, did not work smoothly, and produced low-quality output. There are serious shortcomings in the utilization of secondary material resources.

III. The Agro-Industrial Complex

The working people of the agro-industrial complex sectors increased the production of a number of agricultural products and the production of food goods.

State resource grain receipts in 1985 fully ensure supplies of bread and grain products to the country's population.

Last year 82 million metric tons of sugar beets (industrial), 8.75 million metric tons of raw cotton, 5.23 million metric tons of sunflowers, 73 million metric tons of potatoes, 28 million metric tons of vegetables, and 10.4 million metric tons of fruits were harvested. The plan for the procurement of coarse and succulent feed was fulfilled, which is making it possible to carry out the livestock wintering successfully and to ensure the buildup of production of livestock products.

Winter grain crops for the 1986 harvest have been sown on an area of 32.8 million hectares and fall plowing has been carried out on 106.9 million hectares. Ample seed stocks for the spring sowing have been laid in on kolkhozes and sovkhozes and a large proportion of the seeds has been brought up to sowing condition. Repair enterprises are preparing agricultural equipment for the spring sowing.

Livestock raising was further developed. Production of the sector's products on all categories of farms was as follows:

	1984	1985
Meat (slaughter weight), million metric tons	17.0	17.1
Milk, million metric tons	97.9	98.2
Eggs, billions	76.5	77.0
Wool (physical weight), thousand metric tons	465	442

The increase in livestock products was achieved mainly through the growth of animal productivity. Average milk yield on public-sector farms increased by 52 kg and the average daily weight gains of cattle and pigs increased by 2 percent.

The productive livestock population on all categories of farms was (million head):

	As of 1 January	
	1985	1986
Cattle	121.0	120.7
of which, cows	43.6	42.8
Pigs	77.9	77.6
Sheep and goats	149.2	146.5

State purchases of livestock products from all categories of farms were as follows:

	1984	1985
Livestock and poultry, million metric tons		
live weight	18.2	18.4
slaughter weight	11.5	11.7
Milk, million metric tons	66.2	68.1
Eggs, billions	49.5	50.7
Wool (in pure fiber equivalent), thousand metric tons	239.9	242.9

Compared with 1984, state purchases of livestock and poultry and wool increased by 1 percent, of milk by 3 percent, and of eggs by 2 percent. The plans for purchases of livestock and poultry, milk, eggs, and wool were overfulfilled.

The improvement of labor organization through the utilization of the team contract continued on kolkhozes and sovkhozes, and financial autonomy was introduced.

The profitability of the production of the main types of agricultural output increased. The profits of kolkhozes and sovkhozes from all their activity increased by 7 percent in 1985 compared with the previous year and totaled R21 billion.

Working people in the food sectors of the agro-industrial complex largely ensured the planned volumes of the production of food products.

	Produced 1984	Produced 1985
Meat (industrial yield), million metric tons	10.7	10.8
Sausage products, million metric tons	3.3	3.4
Edible fish products, including canned fish, billion rubles	7.0	7.3
Animal oil, million metric tons	1.5	1.5
Wholemilk products in milk equivalent, million metric tons	28.6	29.8
Margarine products, million metric tons	1.4	1.4
Granulated sugar, million metric tons	12.5	11.8
Vegetable oil, million metric tons	2.7	2.5
Confectionery, million metric tons	4.2	4.3
Natural tea, thousand metric tons	250	259
Canned foods, billion standard cans	17.2	18.0
of which, fruits and vegetables	12.0	12.4

Fruit juices, billion standard cans	2.4	2.6
Mineral waters, billion bottles	2.6	2.6
Nonalcoholic drinks, million decaliters	357	383

Associations and enterprises of the USSR Gosagroprom [State Agro-Industrial Committee] overfulfilled the targets for the volume of sales of industrial output and for labor productivity growth.

In forestry reforestation work in forests of state significance was carried out on an area of 2.2 million hectares and forest management work was carried out on 47 million hectares.

A further strengthening of the material and technical base of the agro-industrial complex sectors was achieved.

Agriculture was supplied with 393,000 tractors with a total power of 34.7 million horsepower, 111,000 grain harvesting, 2,500 corn harvesting, and 8,600 potato harvesting combines, 4,900 beet harvesting and 9,000 cotton harvesting machines, 19,500 sprinkler machines and units, 4,000 coarse feed crushers, 2,600 towed feed distributors and mixers, and a great deal of other equipment. Deliveries of mineral fertilizers (in 100-percent nutrient equivalent) totaled 25.4 million metric tons and deliveries of chemical feed additives totaled 989,000 metric tons. Deliveries of industrial equipment to enterprises in the food sectors of the agro-industrial complex increased.

Capital investments in the agro-industrial complex system, and also in the sectors producing means of production, totaled over r55 billion. Of this sum R45.6 billion were used for the development of agriculture, including R9 billion for land reclamation construction.

Agriculture saw the construction of livestock raising premises and mechanized units and complexes for keeping livestock to house 6 million animals, poultry premises with 8.5 million places, poultry factories to house 2.1 million laying hens, meat poultry factories for 52 million birds per year, silage and cured hay installations with a capacity of over 21 million cubic meters, and other projects.

Some 1.4 million hectares of irrigated and drained land were commissioned, water supplies were provided for 3.4 million hectares of pasture, and soil improvement work was carried out on 1.6 million hectares of agricultural land that did not require draining.

New capacities for the production of agricultural hardware, machines and equipment for livestock raising and feed production, mineral fertilizers and feed additives, and also meat, wholemilk products, baked goods, and sugar were commissioned, and elevators, mixed feed plants, and storehouses for potatoes, vegetables, and fruits were constructed.

Alongside the successes that were achieved, there are serious shortcomings in the agro-industrial complex sectors. A number of kolkhozes and sovkhozes are still failing to fulfill the plans for the sale of crop growing and livestock products to the state, are allowing the inefficient utilization of resources, equipment idle time, and losses of agricultural output, and are not ensuring that financial autonomy is effective. Certain production associations and enterprises in the processing sectors did not ensure a substantial improvement in the quality of the food products they produced. The capital investments channeled into the development of the processing base were not fully assimilated.

IV. Transport and Communications

Freight shipments and freight turnover on individual types of transport were as follows:

	Fulfilled in 1985	1985 as Percentage 1984
Freight shipments, million metric tons		
railroad transport	3,958	101
general-purpose river transport	632	102
general-purpose motor transport	6,319	99.4
petroleum and petroleum product pipelines	631	97
Freight turnover, billion ton-kilometers		
railroad transport	3,719	102
general-purpose river transport	262	99
general-purpose motor transport	142	102
petroleum and petroleum product pipelines	1,313	96
Ministry of the Gas Industry gas pipelines	1,131	113

The freight turnover on all types of transport increased by 1.6 percent and the passenger turnover increased by 2.6 percent.

Railroad transport coped with the annual plan for the total volume of shipments of freight, including hard coal, ore, cement, grain and a number of other highly important cargoes, passenger turnover, and the labor productivity of workers engaged in shipments. The entire increase in shipments was obtained thanks to improved labor productivity. At the same time the targets for freight turnover, shipments of petroleum and petroleum products, mineral fertilizers, peat and peat products, timber, and other freight, prime cost, and the average daily productivity of freight locomotives and cars were not fulfilled.

In maritime transport freight shipments on foreign and internal voyages and loading and unloading work were above the plan; they increased, respectively, by 1.8 percent, 2 percent, and 3 percent.

In river transport the plan for the shipment of freight, including coke, nonferrous metal ores and sulfur raw materials, construction and chemical freight, granulated slag, refractory materials, and fluxes, was fulfilled. The plan for freight turnover, passenger turnover, and passenger traffic was not fulfilled.

Motor transport fulfilled the plan for passenger traffic and passenger turnover. Bus passenger traffic increased by 3 percent. The utilization of trucks did not improve and the projected volume of shipments of freight, freight turnover, and paid journeys by passenger taxis was not achieved.

Petroleum and petroleum product pipeline transport did not fulfill the plan for freight turnover and the pumping of petroleum and petroleum products.

Ministry of the Gas Industry gas pipelines fulfilled the plan for the supply of commodity gas.

Air transport overfulfilled the plan for passenger turnover, shipments of passengers and freight, and work to serve sectors of the national economy. Over 112 million people were carried. aerial chemical spraying work was carried out on an area of 108 million hectares.

However, the national economy's needs for shipments of a number of types of freight by transport were not fully met; unproductive idle time of rolling stock during loading and unloading operations and empty runs are great.

Communication enterprises fulfilled the plan for output volume and achieved an increase of 5 percent in output.

The length of telephone channels on intercity communications lines, the capacity of channel switching centers in the statewide data transmission system and telegraph network and of urban telephone exchanges, and the comprehensive mechanization of key postal enterprises increased in accordance with the targets. The plan for growth in the capacity of rural telephone exchanges was not fulfilled.

The network of radio and television stations expanded.

V. Capital Construction

A large program of production and sociocultural construction has been implemented. The commissioning of fixed capital increased by R1.2 billion. About 200 new state industrial enterprises were commissioned.

In the machine building complex capacities were commissioned for the production of steam and gas turbines, trucks, mainline railroad cars, low-voltage electrical apparatus, cable article, chemical equipment and spare parts for it, metal-cutting machine tools, forge and pressing machinery, and other output.

In the sectors which produce construction materials and the raw material for them, the Kachar mining and enrichment combine in Kustanay Oblast were commissioned as were capacities for the extraction of iron ore and the production of concentrate from it at the Stoylenskiy and Mikhaylovskiy mining and enrichment combines, for the production of steel at the Far East metallurgical plant in Komsomolsk-na-Amure, for rolled ferrous metal at the Moldavian metallurgical plant and the Karaganda metallurgical combine, for the production of coke at the Altay by-product coke plant, the production of chemical fibers and yarns at the Svetlogorsk "Khimvolokno" production association in Gomel Oblast and the Barnaul "Khimvolokno" production association and the "Polimir" production association in the Belorussian SSR, and for the production of synthetic resins and plastics at the Cherkassy "Azot" production association and new capacities have been taken on for the production of chip wood boards, cement, and other output.

In the sectors of the fuel and energy complex the Balakovo AES has been commissioned as have a new turbine at the Zaporozhye AES and power units at the Smolensk AES, the Surgut No 2 GRES, the Novoangrenskaya GRES in Tashkent Oblast, and the Zhinvali comprehensive hydraulic power system in the Georgian SSR, the "Vostochnyy" coal pit in Pavlodar Oblast, the No 3 "Yuzhno-Donbassakaya" mine in Donetsk Oblast, and capacities at the Achinsk and Chimkent petroleum refineries and the "Yubileynaya" and "Tomskaya" mines in Kemerovo Oblast. A number of sections of mainline gas pipelines have been constructed with total length of 12,500 km. The installation of the linear section of the Urengoy-Center-II gas pipeline has been completed ahead of schedule.

Capacities have increased for the production of consumer goods: furniture, refrigerators, textiles, knitted articles, hosiery, footwear, sewn articles, and others.

New sectors of track have been put into permanent operation on the imeni Leninskogo Komsomola Baykal-Amur railroad.

Capital investments in the national economy from all sources of financing totalled about R179 billion.

The volume of contract work carried out by state construction and installation organizations increased 3 percent.

At the same time the dissipation of capital investments and the exceeding of standard deadlines for the installation of projects have not been overcome and plans were not fulfilled for commissioning fixed capital and a number of production capacities. The USSR Ministry for the Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises, the USSR Ministry of Industrial Construction, the USSR Ministry of Construction, and several others failed to ensure the fulfillment of targets for the volume of contract work and labor productivity growth.

VI. Improvement of the People's Living Standard

The further improvement of the people's welfare was ensured on the basis of the growth of the economy.

Three-fourths of the national income was used for consumption and, counting expenditure on housing and sociocultural construction, four-fifths of the national income was channeled directly into the people's welfare.

The population's real incomes increased. The average monthly monetary wages of workers and employees in the national economy was R190 as against R185 in 1984. The average monthly remuneration of the labor of kolkhoz members increased from R148 to R153.

The raising of the salaries of specialists and employees on sovkhozes and at other state agricultural enterprises was completed in all regions of the country. Wage increments were introduced everywhere for workers employed in stockraising and additional leave was instituted for a period of uninterrupted service on a given farm.

As of 1 September 1985 wage rates and salaries were increased for teachers of intermediate and senior classes, instructors, production training foremen, and leading and other pedagogical workers in general education schools, secondary specialized and vocational and technical educational establishments, and interschool production training combines for the labor instruction and vocational guidance of students situated in regions of the extreme north, the European north, regions of Siberia and the Far East, the Urals economic regions, and Mary ASSR, the Chuvash ASSR, and Vologda, Kirov, Novgorod, and Pskov Oblasts. Wages have also been increased for some other national education workers.

Additional wage benefits have been established for workers in the timber industry and individual categories of construction and health workers.

The population received payments and benefits worth R146.5 billion from public consumption funds, or R5.8 billion more than in 1984. Taking into account these payments and benefits the wages of workers and employees increased from R261 to R268 a month.

Material and consumer conditions were further improved for Great Patriotic War veterans and the families of dead servicemen.

Minimum pension rates for old age, invalidity, and the loss of a breadwinner were increased for kolkhoz members. Pensions were increased for workers, employees, and their families, having been set at up to R60 a month over 10 years ago and their level has been brought close to the size of pensions which are being set now for workers in similar professions and with similar qualifications. Other additional measures were carried out to improve pension provisions.

State internal loan bonds were extinguished.

The stability of money circulation was ensured.

Working people increased their investments in savings banks by R18.7 billion.

Work was begun on the implementation of the Comprehensive Program for the Development of the Production of Consumer Goods and the Services Sphere.

The population's consumption of material benefits and services increased 4 percent compared with the previous year.

Retail trade turnover in state and cooperative trade was R324.1 billion and increased by R13 billion compared with 1984 in comparable

prices. There was some improvement in the population's provision with foodstuffs and nonfood goods. But the annual plan for the total volume of retail trade turnover was not fulfilled. Only the trading organizations of the Belorussian SSR, the Lithuanian SSR, the Armenian SSR, and the Estonian SSR coped with the targets. The growing demand for some foodstuffs and industrial goods was not fully satisfied in a number of regions of the country.

The growth in the sale of individual goods in state and cooperative trade is characterized by the following figures:

	1985 as Percentage of 1984		1985 as Percentage of 1984
ain products	99.5	Soap and synthetic detergents	102
Meat and meat products	104	Furniture	104
Fish and fish products	104	Refrigerators and freezers,	97
Animal fat	106	including refrigerators with a	
Vegetable oil	103	capacity of 200 cubic decimeters	
Margarine produce	102	and more	109
Wholemilk produce	104	Washing machines	110
Cheese	104	Electric vacuum cleaners	107
Eggs	103	Clocks and watches	107
Sugar	94	Cameras	100
Confectionary	106	Radio receivers	110
Tea	109	Television sets	99
Potatoes	98	including color sets	105
Vegetables	102	Tape recorders	111
Fruit and citrus fruit	102	Bicycles and mopeds	107
Clothing, underwear and textiles	106	Motorcycles and scooters	96
Knitted articles	108	Passenger automobiles	107
Hosiery	108	Timber materials	120
Footwear	108	China and earthenware, enamel	
Soap and synthetic detergents	102	and glass dishes	103
Steel sheet roofing and		Slate	115
other metal products	119		

Steps are being taken to combat drunkenness and alcoholism. In June-December the sale of alcoholic drinks dropped 25 percent and the number of stores selling wine and vodka was halved compared with the same period in the previous year.

The volume of consumer services increased 6.1 percent and the plan was fulfilled. In rural areas the increase was 6.5 percent, which was lower than planned. Consumer services enterprises and organizations are still failing to meet the population's requirements; there are shortcomings in the fulfillment of work in terms of quality and to deadlines.

Some 2 million new well-appointed apartments with a total area of 113 million square meters were constructed using all sources of financing, including 34.7 million square meters in rural areas. The housing conditions of 10 million people were improved.

General education schools for 1.1 million places, preschool institutions for 583,000 places, hospitals for 67,000 beds, mobile polychlinic institutions for 147,000 visits per shift, and many other sociocultural projects were commissioned.

Population centers were provided with public services and amenities. Trolleybus lines were inaugurated in Dzerzhinski in Donetsk Oblast and in Novokuybyshevsk. The first stages of subways were commissioned in Gorkiy and Novosibirsk. New sections were commissioned on existing subways in Moscow, Leningrad, Tbilisi, Baku, and Yerevan.

Measures were implemented to protect the atmosphere and water resources, to make rational use of and protect land and forest wealth, and to reproduce wild animal and fish stocks.

Discharges of harmful substances into the atmosphere from stationary sources fell by 1.5 percent. The volume of effluent of polluted waste water diminished.

Total expenditure on protecting the environment and making rational use of natural resources (including forestry costs) exceeded R9 billion.

At the same time a number of enterprises in the power industry, ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, the chemical industry, and certain other sectors failed to fulfill the plan for constructing and commissioning nature conservation projects.

The reform of general educational and vocational schools is being implemented consistently. The existing programs and textbooks in the basic disciplines are being improved. The labor education and vocational guidance of pupils is being improved, and the introduction of computer technology into the teaching process has been begun. In the current academic year base enterprises have equipped more than 900,000 work places for socially useful labor by schoolchildren.

Various kinds of education embraced more than 108 million people, of whom 44.6 million were being educated in general educational schools, 4.1 million in vocational and technical educational institutions, 4.5 million in secondary specialized educational institutions, and 5.1 million in VUZes.

Some 4.5 million young men and women received a secondary education in 1985 — 1.1 million of them without a break from production.

There are 13.1 million pupils in extended-day schools and groups — 2.4 percent more than in the previous year.

Permanent preschool establishments embraced more than 16 million children. Some 1.1 million children were served by seasonal preschool establishments.

Some 1.1 million people were admitted to VUZes and 1.5 million to secondary specialized educational institutions, and 1 million people were accepted by the evening and correspondence departments of VUZes and technical colleges.

Some 2.1 million specialists were trained in 1985, including 0.9 million with higher education and 1.2 million with secondary specialized education.

During the year vocational and technical educational institutions trained 2.7 million skilled workers, and approximately 3 million people were admitted to them, of whom 1 million will have received on graduation a general secondary education in addition to a trade.

Some 7.5 million people were trained directly in production and acquired new trades, and approximately 42 million people improved their qualifications.

By the end of last year 161 million people had higher and secondary (complete and incomplete) education. Among the employed population this indicator stood at 88 percent.

Some 2.5 billion copies of books and brochures were published in 1985.

Readers were served by 134,000 mass libraries with a book stock in excess of 2 billion copies.

More than 151,000 movie projectors were in use, and there were 4 billion attendances at movie showings during the year.

Medical services for the population improved. The number of doctors of all specialities increased by 34,000 and reached 1.2 million.

The number of places in sanatoriums, boarding houses, rest homes and baes, and tourist bases increased by 62,000. Some 65 million working people and their family members were treated or rested in these establishments — 38 million of them on tourist itineraries and at tourist bases. The number of participants on excusions totaled 207 million.

Approximatley 29 million children and adolescents spent the summer at Young Pioneer and school camps and at tourist excusion bases or traveled for that period to dacha localities with children's establishments.

Physical culture and sport enjoyed further development.

The population of the Soviet Union as of 1 January 1986 totaled 278.7 million people.

The past year concluded the 11th 5-Year Plan. In the course of fulfilling the 26th CPSU Congress decisions in 1981-1985 a major new step was taken in enhancing the Soviet people's well-being and in the growth of all sectors of the economy. Labor collectives have developed active work on ensuring the fulfillment of the plan for 1986 — the first year of the 12th 5-Year Plan — and accelerating the country's socioeconomic development.

USSR Central Statistical Administration.